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'ARAFAT REJECTS ROLE IN ANY U.S.-INSPIRED 'PEACE PROCESS'

LD111111 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 May 79 p 6 LD

[DAGENS NYHETER correspondent Ake Ringberg 5 May interview in Beirut with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat: "They Want To Tear the Olive Branch From My Hand"]

[Text] Beirut, Sunday--Yes, I still have the olive branch in my hand. Just as I carry the patriot's rifle today, precisely as in 1974, when I offered Israel and the world both peace and struggle. But they want to tear the olive branch from my hand. This is happening through a conspiracy against my people. A conspiracy engineered by Begin, Carter and As-Sadat.

Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, revealed his opinions on the Egypt-Israel peace treaty and the future of the Palestinian people in an interview with your DAGENS NYHETER correspondent.

I met Yasir 'Arafat in his headquarters near the Arab University in Beirut, a busy district where every doorway, every house, every car and every movement is guarded and watched by hundreds of armed commandos. These are the offices and the headquarters, more or less secret, of the different Palestinian commando groups.

'Arafat's office is located within this crowded place. The windows are open outward onto the street, and you can hear children playing and cars sounding their horns and see hundreds of TV aerials.

I began my interview by asking 'Arafat about the speech which he made in November 1974 at the UN General Assembly. He concluded that speech with the famous words:

"I have come here bearing an olive branch and a patriot's rifle. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

It was an appeal which, following the October 1973 war, became popular and won sympathy. Armed conflict in the Middle East and every war increased the risk of a great-power confrontation and also increased the danger that the Arabs would once more resort to that devastating oil weapon against the Western world.

Changed

But now it is 1979 and the situation for 'Arafat, the PLO and the Palestinian people has been changed by several factors: the 1975-1976 Lebanese civil war; the Syrian entry into Lebanon, which stifled the Palestinian alliance with Kamal Junblatt's left Lebanese; and last year's Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon.

But the olive branch, the symbol of peace, is still there, Yasir 'Arafat now says in May 1979. The Palestinians, under PLO leadership, still offer and still seek peace.

"I have both the olive branch and the patriot's rifle in my hands," Yasir 'Arafat says But he adds: "There is a great conspiracy today--a plot which aims to tear the olive branch from my hand."

Enslave

I ask 'Arafat: What would you do if President Carter contacted you today to take part in what he calls the peace process in the Middle East? How would you react?

"Carter? What for? What is he offering us Palestinians? Nothing. The treaty between Begin, As-Sadat and Carter aims to enslave my people. What are they offering the Palestinians? They are offering 'self-administration' not self-government. And all that is under an umbrella of legality with America and Egypt's assistance. A new slavery, a new occupation of our people.

Yasir 'Arafat talks in a low but intense, almost melodic voice. He asks counterquestions. Rhetorical. He recalls the struggle which he has waged with the support of all the UN resolutions adopted by the world assembly over the years.

But most of them seem to be forgotten when it comes to the Palestinian people's rights.

He says that they intend to continue the struggle with "all resources." When I ask him if raids on the pattern of the recent Nahariyya attack will be stepped up, he says that "we do not need to cross the border. We have so many people within the occupied territory.

"It is clear," he says, "that our methods have become more sophisticated. The struggle is going better."

'Arafat's opinion in this respect seems to be shared by the Israelis, who in a report recently confirmed that the Palestinian acts of sabotage have become more difficult to handle.

Indignation

When 'Arafat broaches the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, his indignation emerges.

"I would like to level a question at world opinion. Especially after the inhuman, barbaric declaration from Begin and his 'military junta,' which has full U.S. support. My question is: How is it possible to allow Israel even to control the water and the water source? Is there any country in the world which does not control its own water flows and water sources? I am putting this question to the countries in the West, where people are accustomed to talking of human rights."

When Yasir 'Arafat talks of the "struggle with all resources," it is not the "terrorist leader" depicted by Israeli propaganda who is talking; calmly and objectively he reminds his listeners that over the years the Palestinians have been driven into a corner like a cat. But today it is no longer a cat in the corner, Yasir 'Arafat says with a gleam in his eye. It is a tiger which is in the corner.

He adds that the struggle is being conducted with the support of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations on all peoples' right to self-determination, a resolution condemning colonialism, and a resolution on the right to liberate oneself from foreign occupation and so forth.

He sees the situation with the Egypt-Israel peace treaty as the result of a plot against the Palestinian people but also as a conspiracy against peace and stability in the Middle East. 'Arafat says that As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977 was part of this plot.

He gives a revealing example: During the whole of 1977, indeed throughout the period after Carter's entry into the White House, intensive diplomatic contacts were in progress to revive the Geneva conference on the Middle East. These contacts took place at the United Nations, but mainly on a great-power level between the United States and the Soviet Union.

As a result of these contacts, the United States and the Soviet Union were able to present a joint document for peace in the Middle East on 1 October 1977. The joint declaration from Moscow and Washington was generally interpreted as a future essential foundation for all discussion.

We within the PLO were ready to accept this declaration as a foundation for discussion on an agreement, Yasir 'Arafat reveals. But instead As-Sadat's totally unexpected decision came to travel to Jerusalem and break the 30-year-old pyschological barrier. The result was catastrophic for the Palestinians.

"We live today," 'Arafat says, "as a people deprived of their dignity. Sixty percent of all Palestinians are refugees, the rest live under occupation in their own country.

"There is no tragedy," 'Arafat states emphatically.

Eradication of the Jews

Of the Jewish tragedy in our century, which I brought up in the conversation with 'Arafat, the PLO leader says that the price of that tragedy (and consequently the eradication of Jews in Europe) is something that the Palestinians are having to pay for dearly.

Israel, 'Arafat says, uses blackmail of public opinion in the West on the basis of the Jews' suffering and massacre under the Nazis. But why do they conduct this oppression and these massacres against my people, the Palestinians? We have been kicked out of our country, a people of whom, as I have said, 60 percent are refugees and 40 percent live under occupation.

Again 'Arafat speaks with irony and bitterness of those in the West who claim to represent human rights. He draws a parallel between the Palestinian raid on April 22 at Nahariyya in the north of Israel and the retaliation which ensued.

Obliterated

"Our commandos went in and killed two Israelis. What then ensued was that the Israeli aircraft, artillery and gunboats bombed camps and civilian targets for 5 days. Some 60 people died, more than 100 were wounded and maimed, 40,000 people were forced to leave their homes, property worth millions of kroner was devastated."

'Arafat also draws a parallel with the raid against Nahariya in the fall of 1977; on that occasion President Carter sent a telegram of condolence to the grieving relatives but remained silent when a few days later Israeli aircraft obliterated the Lebanese village of 'Azziyah, killing 60 people.

'Arafat's bitterness against the West, especially America, is strong, but I see that this bitterness does not take the form of hatred; on the contrary, one is impressed by his quiet and sometimes almost mild tone of voice.

How does he substantiate his accusations of a plot against the PLO and the theories of conspiracy against him and his people?

He recalls the massacres of Palestinian commandos in Jordan in the summer of 1970. He recalls a message which Richard Nixon sent to Congress from the aircraft carrier Saratoga in which he compared the situation in Jordan with the U.S. fiasco in Cuba.

The message, according to 'Arafat, said that the United States must at any price avoid a new "Bay of Pigs" (the unsuccessful U.S. invasion of Cuba under Kennedy) and consequently must support King Husayn in his action against the PLO guerrillas.

He also says that the civil war in Lebanon followed a CIA scenario under Henry Kissinger's management, and points to (REUTER Morri's) book, which indicates a major CIA involvement in Lebanon.

Plot

As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem just at that moment when, after months of patient diplomacy, people were ready for Geneva is also seen by him as part of a big plot against the Palestinians, a conspiracy against peace for his people.

He says that 2 months ago he received a direct warning from a "source in Europe" not to do anything rash. 'Arafat did not go into detail about what the alleged threat meant.

Of the constant maneuvers and changes within the Arab world which are necessary for him and the PLO, he says only evasively that "we have good contacts with the conservative Arab states, and of course we respect their way of living." They understand that it is not tactically suitable to criticize the Arab family when there are so many different wills within it. But of the Palestinian revolution, of which everyone is evidently so afraid, he says with a little smile: "We are pushing, pushing all the time."

REPORT ON ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS THIRD SESSION IN ADEN

LD102322 Tripoli JANA in English 1431 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Aden, May 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretarist of the Arab People's Congress concluded its third session in Aden yesterday.

The Secretariat passed several resolutions and recommendations dealing with the consequences of the surrender of the Egyptian regime to (Israel) and its ensuing relations with the enemy. The Secretariat called for the implementation of the resolutions of the conference of Arab ministers of economy and foreign affairs against the capitulating regime in Egypt.

The Secretariat also called for the holding of an extraordinary meeting for the states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to face the current situation of the Arab nation.

The Secretariat affirmed the necessity of boycotting American interests in the Arab world economically by withdrawing Arab funds from American banks, as well as by boycotting American ships in Arab ports.

The Secretariat approved the political document presented to it in this session. It affirmed the Arabism of the gulf as its Arab people constitute a political force confronting all imperialist and reactionary designs.

The Secretariat called for the unification of all progressive and national forces in the area of the peninsula and the Arab gulf both at the political and trade unions levels to achieve integration.

The rest of the recommendations of the Secretariat included the following:

--The organization of Arab workers in the gulf and Arab Peninsula into democratic and unified unions.

--The right of the people of the Arab gulf and Peninsula to their own oil wealth and their right to utilize it in the development of their countries' economies and living conditions and in their confrontation fo imperialist policies in the area. The people of the region are advised to exploit their wealth efficiently.

--The support of the struggle of the Arab people in the two Yemens for democratic and national unity. Strong denunciation of all reactionary attempts obstructing the unity of the two Yemens.

--The praise for the struggle of the Oman Arab people under the leadership of the National Front for the Liberation of Oman which would lead to the downfall of the lackey regime of the agent Qabus. Strong condemnation of the suspicious moves by the defeated Egyptian regime in the region, which has assumed the role of the American policeman, and the policeman of international imperialism in the region.

--The support for the Democratic Yemen, as it constitutes a base from which the struggle of the Omani people against Qabus can be launched.

--The need to establish firm relations with the national progressive forces in the gulf and peninsula region and Islamic people's revolution in Iran. Strong condemnation of the military pacts in the area, especially the so-called security project of the gulf and the Red Sea which is actually aimed at the freedom of the people of the region.

At the final session the heads of the delegations of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Palestine, Egypt and Algeria spoke and praised the efforts made by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and called for its support in its vanguard role in the unification of the Arab people.

The secretary-general of the Permanent Secretariat, Omar Hamidi, spoke and said that the session can be truly called militant against the conspiracies of capitulatory settlements. He added, "This Peoples' Organization will not submit to any Arab political system. It issues resolutions and will not accept them to be dictated."

The chairman of the Higher Committee of the Supreme Presidential Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, spoke next. He denounced the military mobilization being deployed by the defeated Egyptian regime along the borders of the socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He asserted his country's absolute solidarity with the Jamahiriyah in the event of an Egyptian aggression. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il praised the work of the Secretariat at the current session and the practical resolutions and recommendations passed.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

JN111545 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1533 GMT 11 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 May--Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat received the new PRC ambassador to Lebanon here today. The PRC ambassador confirmed his country's support for the struggle being waged by the Palestinian Arab people to regain their national legitimate rights. He also stressed his country's denunciation of the repeated Zionist aggressions against the villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

PLO SPOKESMAN MEETS YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN DAMASCUS

JN141642 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] This morning brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman, met with the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus and briefed him on the Islamic foreign ministers conference resolutions. Brother Abu Mayzar expressed the hope that Yugoslavia will support those resolutions.

The Yugoslav ambassador reaffirmed his country's unlimited support for the just national rights of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their independent state.

Abu Mayzar and the ambassador also reviewed recent Arab and international developments.

ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIES CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON LIQUIDATION

JN141920 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 May--Shaykh Faysal al-Qasimi, chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO], has called on the Arab states to set up an alternative Arab organization to replace AMIO, which was dissolved today. He said that the new organization must include a large number of Arab states and must work in a different way, in order to create a new base for Arab industries.

In a statement this evening to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi, Shaykh al-Qasimi said that the committee to liquidate AMIO will start its work on 21 May in Paris. The committee will draw up a plan to liquidate the factories existing in Egypt and the joint Arab-foreign companies. The committee will include 12 members in such a way that each founding state will have three members.

Al-Qasimi said that the capital of AMIO is $1.4 billion, shared equally by the four founding member states. Egypt's share in the factories owned by the organization is nominal. He made it clear that only $500 million has been spent on the organization and that the value of the present factories is three times their previous value because of continuous developments introduced in these factories over the past 4 years. The present assets will be liquidated in accordance with the rules of arbitration and the texts of the contracts.

Concluding his statement, Al-Qasimi expressed regret over the liquidation of the organization and said that liquidation is a pan-Arab and not only an Egyptian loss. The organization had 17,000 Egyptian workers in its employment, and its production of bombs and mines met the needs of the entire Arab world. Its factories also produced surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. The organization was intending to produce modern fighter planes and electronic equipment.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE FAHD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PARIS

LD141551 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 May 79 p 1 LD

[Jihad al-Khazin report]

[Text] Paris--Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has declared that the kingdom's policy on Jerusalem is not subject to any discussion or bargaining. He added: "We either live or die in Arab Jerusalem. It is our right, and we must seek to restore it whether by peace or by war. The world must understand that our stand is clear and there is no going back on it. I do not believe that there is an Arab, Muslim or Christian who does not believe this regarding our right to Jerusalem, which ranks after only our two most holy places [Mecca and Medina]".

Amir Fahd was speaking to Arab newsmen in Paris Sunday night on the second day of his visit to France and only a few hours after his meeting with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

He said that "President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative hindered Arab joint action, which was making good progress at the time. Hardly a joint statement was issued in Western Europe or in the world without an expression of support for the Palestinian people's rights."

He said: Our demand for Arab rights includes those rights in Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem. The liberation of the occupied Arab territories is a collective responsibility, and no single individual has the right to act separately on it. President as-Sadat realized that all the Arab countries stood against him but insisted on his stand to the end. The Islamic countries have adopted a common stand.

He said: Arab-Islamic unanimity is clear and frank; nevertheless, we find him (As-Sadat) insisting on pursuing this wrong path.

Referring to insults, he said they do no one any good and that it would be easy for one to reply to them or to hurl similar insults, but this was not an Arab characteristic.

Amir Fahd said that the alternative lies in Arab solidarity and self-confidence, so that the Arabs take a collective and not individual action and seek to solve the problem and restore their rights either by peace or by war.

He said: Israel has always overpowered us through surprise and because of a lack of readiness on our part, despite the fact that the number of university students in the Arab world totals more than the population of Israel and we have unlimited economic, manpower and material resources.

But Amir Fahd affirmed that there is no need for despair and that the Arab countries must have confidence in their ability to reach a solution.

Asked about aid given to Egypt, he said: We do not wish to declare the amount of such aid because we do not consider such aid a favor. Helping the Arabs is our duty and is the least that we can do. There are other Arab countries, foremost of which is Egypt, which have given what is more important than money, namely lives and martyrs.

About the current campaign against Saudi Arabia, he said: "This is a Zionist campaign. I consider every attack on us a medal pinned on our chest."

He denied the existence of disputes among the [Saudi royal family] "brothers" and said: What is being published in this regard is part of a Zionist campaign against us.

He added: Had we been weak, there would not have been such a campaign. But a man lives only once; he lives his life whether he dies in his bed or on the battlefield. If that is his fate, he cannot live longer than his own allotted span.

Speaking about oil prices, he said that his country is against any increase in prices, but said: We cannot carry the mistakes of others. Oil is now being sold by the oil-producing countries at $14.50 per barrel. After company profits and government taxes, it reaches the consumer at $50. This is not the producing countries' fault. A serious effort must be made to restore consumption in the Western world.

Amir Fahd arrived in Paris on Saturday night on a 48-hour visit to France, after which he will leave for West Germany for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The amir held a closed meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday at noon, at which talks dealt with the current developments in the area and Saudi-French relations. This was followed by a full working meeting at a luncheon. On the Saudi side the talks were attended by Amir Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh Province, and Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, who arrived from Fez after representing his country at the Islamic foreign ministers' conference. On the French side, the talks were attended by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

On leaving the Elysee, the amir was surrounded by journalists. He made a statement in which he thanked the French president for his invitation and said that talks at the meeting dealt with "subjects of interest to both countries and the current developments in the Arab-Israeli confrontation."

The journalists then began asking questions. The first question dealt with Saudi Arabia's financing of Egypt's purchase of 50 U.S. F-5 fighter planes and whether Saudi Arabia will pay the cost of such planes. The amir was content to say: "Put that question to the minister of defense and aviation."

Asked about the Saudi attitude to oil prices, he said: "Our attitude is well-known. In fact, we do not wish prices to go up, since this would cause economic problems for Europe, Asia and Africa. In any case, this is up to OPEC. Saudi Arabia's view is not to increase oil prices."

Asked if Saudi Arabia has decided not to purchase the U.S. F-15 planes and to purchase the Mirage 2000 from France instead, he replied: "This has not happened."

A French journalist asked from a distance in a loud voice: How many Mirage planes will you buy? The amir smiled but did not answer. But when the French journalist repeated the same question,he replied: "Our relations with France are strong, and it will be nothing strange if we buy Mirage planes from it." Asked about the Middle East crisis and the autonomy plan, he said: "Our information is just like yours. We hear the news from the radio and the press."

The final question as he was entering his car was whether he expects military cooperation between France and the Arab Military Industry Organization to continue, to which he replied: "I do not think that there is any difficulty in this regard."

YEMEN--YAR

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NIGERIA ESTABLISHED

JN121453 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Statement issued by YAR Foreign Ministry on 12 May]

[Text] Out of the desire to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation, and proceeding from the YAR policy of expanding relations with all countries, the YAR has decided to establish diplomatic relations at the nonresident ambassadorial level with the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This is to strengthen existing relations between the peoples of the two countries and to serve the two countries' mutual interests.

The YAR Government expresses the hope that the establishment of these diplomatic relations will constitute the beginning of broad and fruitful cooperation in all fields to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

YAR-PRC LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED IN SAN'A'

JN131913 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 May 79 JN

[Text] The agreement on the banking and [words indistinct] arrangements pertaining to the YAR-PRC technical and economic cooperation protocol signed at the end of 1976 was signed today in the Yemeni Central Bank. Yemeni Central Bank Governor brother 'Abdallah [name indistinct] signed for the YAR while PRC Charge d'Affaires in San'a' (Hoshawa) signed for the PRC.

The protocol provides for a Chinese loan amounting to 50 million yen--approximately 144 million Yemeni riyals--paid in the form of commodities, the returns of which will be used to finance local projects.

Before signing the agreement, the Yemeni Central Bank governor welcomed the friendly Chinese delegation and hailed the relations that link the two countries. This agreement embodies the depth of the friendship between our two peoples, he said.

The Chinese charge d'affaires replied by saying that Yemeni-Chinese relations are developing and strengthening daily. He praised the hospitality accorded to the Chinese delegation by YAR officials.

The friendly Chinese delegation attended a luncheon hosted in its honor by the Yemeni Central Bank governor. A number of officials and the Chinese charge d'affaires in San'a' were invited to this luncheon.

PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SAUDI PAPER

JN141002 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 14 May--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has stated that joint Arab action is the only means of recovering all Arab rights. He said that the YAR supports the PLO in its struggle to recover the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

In an interview published in the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH today, President Salih said his country strongly objects to any separate peace with Israel and that the YAR remains committed to the Baghdad summit resolutions. He added that the YAR supports anything that unites the Arabs, fulfills their aspirations and hopes and strengthens their struggle against their enemies.

On unity between the two parts of Yemen, President Salih said that Islamic law constitutes the basis for the unity constitution and forms the general framework within which the specialized committees established under the Tripoli agreement are working. The constitutional committee representing the two sides ended its meetings in San'a' last week.

President Salih stressed that cooperation among countries in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula in developing their societies and in keeping them free of foreign influence will guarantee their security.

President Salih explained that the YAR's development plan is progressing at a good rate. He added that Saudi Arabia and the gulf countries are effectively participating in the implementation of YAR development projects.

President Salih said that his visit to Saudi Arabia is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations and that his talks with the Saudi officials have been successful.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CONTINUES TOUR OF GOVERNORATES

Dialog With Tanta Staff

NC131615 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1337 GMT 13 May 79 NC

[Remarks made by President Anwar as-Sadat in response to questions put to him during a dialog with the Tanta University teaching staff on 12 May--recorded]

[Text] I am really very pleased by these dialogs, which we can hold at specific periods here, at other universities, or, as the brother had suggested with regard to the officials in every governorate, at all levels. Undoubtedly dialog is useful. As I have said, all of us are required during this phase to participate and build together. The government or any other authority cannot build alone; all of us must help.

In this respect I would like to mention the example of the United States, which in only 200 years has built its present-day colossal structure and become the biggest power and the richest country in the world. I share the view of the brother who said a short time ago that the human being is the source of everything. As the brother said, it is the human being who has made and developed inventions, marvelous achievements and civilization.

Therefore, we are agreed in principle, as we begin the building process, that our aim should be the human being so that he will surge forward with his capabilities, resources and ambitions without restrictions. Even if he cannot give the state that which is due to it at a particular stage, the state would take its dues from him during the next stage. However, as each human being builds himself, the total effort would be the building of Egypt or the state we are seeking, just as the United States has been built.

I begin by answering all our brothers. My thanks to Brother Dr Mashhur, who has taken notes of the points raised. Dr (Krap), the first point was on the EEC and France and Egypt's position on the nonalined states. Didn't you also speak about the Arab states as well?

[Dr (Krap)] About the Islamic conference.

[As-Sadat] Correct, about the Islamic conference. On the Common Market and France, you recall that on my way back from Washington after having signed the treaty, I stopped over in West Germany and met with Chancellor Schmidt. I would like to describe this man to you. In the second book I am now preparing and writing--not in the first book in which I tell the story--I want to narrate what is behind the story, what took place behind the scenes. I now ask you to take this as something basic for the building of man in Egypt. I have put all my experiences in it. I have not taken these experiences from other books because I try to avoid presenting them as advise or theories as much as possible. When the experience is narrated as it really happened, it will have a greater impact and is accepted more readily than theories published in books.

I want to tell you that Chancellor Schmidt is the first statesman I know with whom I have formed a friendship. He is really very highly educated. He was here with me attending the new year festivities in 1978 and we took a 2-day boat trip from Luxor to Aswan.

I do not remember having enjoyed any discussions more than those I had with Schmidt, because all the aspects and topics of the discussions gave me the idea for my new book. Really, there are few statesmen like him. I went to him and he was very excited over the peace treaty, which he supported. Exactly as the brother has said: A battle broke out in the EEC at that time--a battle led by Germany and Schmidt against French hesitation. A special friendship links me with the French president and, as you remember, I sent him Vice President Husni Mubarak, who explained the subject to him. This friendship still links me with Giscard d'Estaing, who is a cùltured man as well. This is one of his basic characteristics--in the French fashion Giscard is really a cultured man. Giscard hesitated and he told the vice president to tell me that his hesitation only meant to give impetus to the question: Namely, that the agreement will be clear on all aspects when Israel implements its commitments contained in the linkage letter in relation to Gaza and the West Bank.

To this I have absolutely no objection. You will remember that prior to my initiative in Jerusalem in 1977--2 days before I left for Jerusalem I went to Damascus to visit Hafiz al-Asad. I visited him on Wednesday and Thurdsay, and on Saturday I was in Israel. On Wednesday and Thursday I got tired talking to Hafiz al-Asad for 7 or 8 hours in his house. I asked him: Hafiz, do we differ over strategy? He said: No, we do not differ over Jerusalem, the Palestinian state or over the Golan and Sinai. Then what? Well, I told him, will you openly say at the press conference tmorrow at Damascus airport before I leave that you do not approve of my visit to Jerusalem because it is a tactic, and that there are differences between us over strategy or over the principles of solving the dispute? Actually, there were no differences between me and Hafiz nor between me and any of the other Arabs because the strategy is known: The Palestinian state, the Palestinian question is the core of the entire dispute; there will be no peace without first solving the Palestinian question; peace must be comprehensive and include Jerusalem. There were absolutely no differences between me and any one of them or Hafiz.

I told him: Hafiz, you will be strengthening my position when you say at the press conference that tactically As-Sadat is wrong in going to Jerusalem, and that you consider this a wrong step, but that we are in agreement on basic strategy and that there are no differences between us on this. Even that he could not absorb because it was a matter of party processes on the one hand and lack of understanding and comprehension on the other, as well as rancor within as a result of the October War in which the Egyptian Army was victorious but Syria was defeated; these and several other reasons.

When Giscard sent me that message, I was completely convinced, and I am ready to be convinced by everyone who says the same thing; namely, what really matters is Israel's attitude on the question of the West Bank and Gaza. I do not deny that, and I regard anyone who advocates that as supporting me. That was what Giscard said.

However, for the sake of French interests--in reply to what you have said--the world is built on interests. You have heard that one of the four atomic reactors purchased by Iraq and ready to leave for that country had exploded in France. You have heard that there are arms deals between France and Iraq.

Perhaps you read yesterday that there are other new arms deals between France and Iraq. As you know, Iraq has taken the lead in today's terrorist operations over the others, as I told you. That was the French stand. I do not want to rush in passing judgment. However, the gist of what Giscard had told me--what I am telling you now is being recorded and will be quoted in the entire world because we do not speak behind closed doors--I am ready to accept Giscard's interpretation, but any deviation from it will constitute a stand which will be faced by another. However, that will not change any of the facts nor the march. The entire EEC, led by Germany, supported us, as contained in the EEC communique, and it is now studying the economic aid it can offer Egypt.

We now come to the subject of the severance of relations by the Arab countries. I am commenting on this for the first time because our dialog will be broadcast. Behind the scenes Saudi leaders support us, but they voice a different stand over the microphones. However, a strange development took place, which is the severance of relations. Something happened which I consider extremely serious: Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries had heard the result of the referendum in Egypt--the referendum in which 40 million people, with the exception of 50,000, said "yes" to the treaty; 5,000 out of 40 million is nothing. We thus considered the result to be unanimous.

The day after the results came out, Saudi Arabia urged Kuwait to break relations, and then according to a well-organized plan Saudi Arabia broke relations. Saudi Arabia was then followed by the others.

The Saudi position has definitely changed, and this is due to several reasons: The first is that after the revolution in Iran, some brothers in Saudi Arabia believed that the United States had abandoned the shah. The Saudi brothers are in the same position as that of the shah of Iran; They are a royal family and an oil state. Khomeyni has mentioned this, and referred to the families who take the revenue of the country and so forth. We did not say this. This is the first fact.

The second fact is that there was terrorism in the full sense of the word against Saudi Arabia and the gulf from Iraq, Syria and the Palestinians. It appears that the more money and the richer a person is the more he fears for his life. This is a fact. They were threatened. This a fact they cannot deny. They may deny the first fact, but they cannot deny the second fact about terrorism.

The third fact--which they also cannot deny--about the Saudi position is that since the United States had abandoned Iran, and this may be repeated with regard to Saudi Arabia Saudi Arabia wants to prove to the United States that it is the leader of the Arab world and the Islamic nation. How? By urging all Arab states to break off relations with Egypt, knowing full well that Carter had exerted great efforts to conclude the treaty and that without his efforts--as I said before, the United States holds 99 percent of the cards, but no one believed me; and it now emerges that it holds 100 percent of the cards--Israel would not have signed the treaty. Israel would not have signed had it not been for the active and honest U.S. role.

The United States has changed. The face of the United States has changed from the policeman, who represents imperialism, colonialism, etc, to the peace maker.

God has willed that a man named Carter, who believes in human rights, values and in honoring his word, should assume the presidency. If he gives his word, he dies in order to fulfill it. This does not exist in today's political world, but it is a fact. Had Carter been president 30 years ago we would not have had a problem.

You will remember that when Israel occupied southern Lebanon, I was in contact with Carter all night. In the morning, he presented a draft resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israel and the establishment of an emergency force to arrive in Lebanon within 24 hours. This was the first time a thing like this had happened in the history of U.S.-Israeli relations. Indeed, the UN Emergency Force arrived in Lebanon 24 hours after the occupation of southern Lebanon, and Israel began preparing to withdraw. Israel then withdrew 1 or 2 months later. The important thing is that there was a U.S. draft resolution requesting this.

By God, if this had happened in 1956 or 1967 we would not have faced the problems we have. But Johnson was president in 1967, and as you all know, he was conspiring with Israel and approved their plan. We gave them a cheap victory.

These are the three facts about the Saudi position. What pretext did they use? The pretext of Arab solidarity, saying that they care about Arab solidarity. So Arab solidarity was a cover. They also used the pretext of Jerusalem.

Well, at Camp David we said that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank. Also at Camp David, and in official letters between me and Carter--both of which were attached to the Camp David agreements, which were submitted to our legislature because we hide no documents from our legislators--it was stated that all the changes introduced by Israel in Arab Jerusalem are illegal. This is the U.S. position, and it is on my side.

I myself have added to this. You may recall my Knesset speech. I do not think anyone can deny it because all the world's television networks recorded it as it was relayed by Telestar. I told them: There can be no question that Arab Jerusalem must return to Arab sovereignty. Furthermore, during the press conference in Jerusalem that Begin and I held with Barbara Walters, Israel and the entire world heard me say to Begin--when I was in Jerusalem--that not a single Arab or Muslim of the 800 million Muslims in the world would accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. He said that this would mean that it would have to be divided and the barbed wires restored--this is a very sensitive issue for the Israelis. I told him: No, I am not saying that it should be divided or that the barbed wires should be put up again. I say let the city be united, but the Arab part must come under Arab sovereignty.

So, these are the facts about Jerusalem. They used Arab solidarity and Jerusalem as the pretexts for their attitude. They also used the excuse that Egypt did not consult them on anything. Well, those of you who followed the situation in 1956--actually, I see many young people here; it seems that I am the only old man. [laughter] If you recall, in 1956, at the time of the British-French-Israeli aggression against us, a call was made for a summit conference in Beirut. The president of Lebanon was Camille Sham'un. The conference was attended by Lebanese President Camille Sham'un--who also was the chairman of the conference since Lebanon was the host. It was also attended by historic personalities like King Faysal of Iraq, 'Abd al-Ilah [regent] of Iraq; Nuri as-Sa'id [prime minister] of Iraq; King Husayn; and Shukri al-Quwwatli of Syria, may God bless his soul.

If one reads what was written in the press at the time, he will see that the conference was in fact something of a eulogy for Egypt, or in fact a conference that rejoiced at the misfortune of 'Abd an-Nasir and Egypt. You all know the story of Nuri as-Sa'id. He was having dinner with Eden when Jamal nationalized the canal. When he was handed a piece of paper informing him of the nationalization, the glass fell out of his hand and smashed to pieces. Eden's dinner was in honor of King Faysal and Nuri as-Sa'id of Iraq. Eden wound up the dinner and left.

They all recommended that a blow be dealt to Egypt, to 'Abd an-Nasir and to the mutiny that existed in the area at the time. So they eulogized Egypt at the conference. Their argument at the conference was that Egypt did not consult us before nationalizing the canal.

It's as if we should have asked Camille Sham'un, agent of Britain and the United States, to inform them. It's as if we should have asked King Faysal of Iraq--may God have mercy upon his soul--to inform the British; or 'Abd al-Ilah--may God have mercy upon his soul; or Nuri as-Sa'id--may God have mercy upon his soul. We should have asked the school of treason for permission before nationalizing the canal.

The same argument is being presented now, in 1979, as we are trying to solve the Palestinian problem, which none of them can confront because they are threatened with murder and are really afraid. This is the Arab situation. The majority of the Arabs are acting only out of courtesy. As you have heard me say that Saudi Arabia sent word to me secretly; so did those who acted out of courtesy. The others received payments, including Tunisia, about whose Bourguiba you spoke and who was enthusiastic about doing 10 times more than what we have done. He is one of those who received a payment and whose country has been chosen as headquarters for the Arab League so that it will spend money there. All that Bourguiba, who is nearing the end of his life, is concerned about is to have a comfortable income from tourism. So he abandoned all these things.

That was with regard to the Arab states. As for the Islamic conference, a strange thing happened there. Last December--4 or 5 months ago, on 8 December to be exact--I wrote a letter and sent it to King Hassan. As you know, the last Islamic conference was held in Morocco and because of this, the country which hosted the last conference remains chairman until a new conference is held. So I sent him a letter asking him to call for an Islamic summit conference to discuss the question of Jerusalem. The letter reached him on 8 December, when he received Hasan at-Tuhami, who handed him the letter. He told At-Tuhami: This is splendid and I will call for the conference. This took place in December. I had not known then that I was going to sign the treaty on 26 March. At the time, Begin was adopting a hard line and doing everything to interpret the Camp David agreements the way he liked.

Arab Jerusalem is the property of the Arab and Islamic world, and there is no harm in all of us meeting upon my request and saying what we have to say. We would not say more than what I have already said: That we will not accept Israel's sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem--just as I had said inside and outside the Knesset and in Camp David--that this problem must be solved on this basis and that Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem must be restored.

I sent the letter to King Hassan to convene a summit conference. May was set as the month for convening the conference. In the meantime, we signed the treaty on 26 March. Saudi Arabia changed and adopted a new stand. It wants to again prove to the United States that it is not only the leader of the Arab nation but also the leader of the Islamic world. It seized the opportunity. In April--the month before the conference was to be held--three meetings were held in Jidda that were called an Islamic conference. Payoffs were handed out there. You can read about the last payoff in today's newspaper: At the conference in Morocco, Saudi Arabia paid $34 million to the poor Islamic countries. The matter is clear.

They did in Morocco, and not discreetly. They announced it as a resolution. A funny thing took place, which shows the stature of these people. One of the conference resolutions gives an ultimatum to Canada. Why? Because it is going to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The resolution threatens sanctions. When Trudeau heard about it he told news agencies:

1. It has never crossed our minds to move Canada's Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, because this will change the balance of the conflict in the Middle East.

2. President Carter contacted me and asked me not to move the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, so as not to be interpreted as support for an unstable situation while the solution is in process.

Trudeau said: I answered the U.S. President that this was also our opinion, and that we had not even thought of moving our embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The whole world heard this statement and read it the day before yesterday. This is a child's game. Then Saudi Arabia takes advantage of the fact, or thinks that money is everything and can manage everything. This is how the rich and capitalists, who were here, used to think. Saudi Arabia thinks that money can lead the Arab world, or lead the Islamic world, or create an Al-Azhar with all its history, or a Nile and 7,000 years of heritage. They think that a few million dollars can do that. By God, we will leave them to think this until they realize that it is impossible, and that wealth is temporary.

How did the Syrians and Moroccans get together? You will remember that it was the Moroccan armored brigade that fought in the Golan. The Moroccan armored brigade was exposed when the Syrian forces withdrew on either side of the brigade. It was hit severely, but it hit the Israelis even more severely. The Syrian forces withdrew, and the air defense system operated by the Russians were also withdrawn. When the Russians withdrew their air defense, the whole situation changed on the second day. Some 1,200 tanks of Hafiz al-Asad were hit in one day. These were Al-Asad's words to me and are contained in the report of our joint command; he cannot refute them: Some 1,200 tanks were hit in one day. When the Russians saw this, they were afraid that the crews of the missile batteries would be captured as Syria was defeated and retreating in the direction of Damascus. They withdrew the air defense and the Syrian and Moroccan forces were exposed.

King Hassan was one of the people who had his own opinion. I remember when 'Abd an-Nasir pressured the Arabs to break off relations with West Germany because of the arms which Adenauer sold to Israel. King Hassan had the courage to say no. All the Arabs, except King Hassan, broke off relations. He said: I have common interests with Germany. He did not break off relations.

What happened this time? King Hassan maintained his own position until the last moment. He even volunteered and sent for me without asking.

This is because my method with our brothers is: I do not want to embarrass any of you because I do not need anyone to rely on. If I do not feel that my feet are on solid ground--and this is the result of the people's support for me--I will not embark on any action. I do not like to be weak at any time or be a man of compromises. I do not like maneuvers. No. The Arabs know that I do not want to embarrass anyone of them. I tell them: Let everyone be free to make his own decision and I will not pressure anyone as 'Abd an-Nasir did in the past when he used to impose decisions on them, such as the breaking of relations with Germany. He imposed it on them.

Hassan refused to break off relations. Well, what about this time? What happened was that Syria recognized the POLISARIO and began training its members at the same camp at which the two members of Syrian intelligence, whom we recently arrested, were trained. They recognized the POLISARIO. Furthermore, the domestic situation in Morocco is bad. So these two things coincided--the domestic situation and Syria's attitude. There was a time when he froze his relations with Syria over the question of the POLISARIO. However, there is the bad situation in Morocco and the free oil that Iraq has sent and continues to send to Morocco. It is all a matter of interests, which means there is a crisis of ethics. As far as we are concerned, we thank God that we still adhere to our values and, God willing, we will never have any crisis of ethics. These are the factors that really brought the Syrians and the Moroccans together.

As far as the treaty [interruption from the audience] oh yes, the nonalined states. You recall that we, India and Yugoslavia were the founders of the nonalined movement. You have heard that 4 days ago the Yugoslav ambassador in Delhi met with Indian officials and they decided that they would never allow such charlatanry, and would never allow the suspension of Egypt's membership. The nonalined conference will be held in Havana. Cuba is an alined, not a nonalined, state. Regrettably this is the case. Our delegation will go, God willing. We were also ready to send our delegation to the Islamic conference, but then King Hassan pulled a regrettable trick which I described as a low one. This is because they could not bear to face our delegation there. Our delegation had asked for permission for the delegation's plane to land. The Moroccan Foreign Ministry sent us word that the assistant secretary general of the Islamic conference would visit Egypt to get us to agree on certain things before our delegation left. So he came. It boils down to the fact that had they given the plane permission, and had the plane left on time, it would have meant that we would have gone there and faced them. They did not want that. They wanted to move in the dark and behind closed doors. It transpired that they sent the assistant secretary general of the Islamic conference to gain time for the preparatory committee to meet and draw up the decision to suspend Egypt's membership, which it was not supposed to do. When he returned to Morocco, the foreign ministers met quickly and decided to suspend Egypt's membership.

Well, is this going to affect Egypt in any way? It will not affect us. As I have said, millions of dollars canot build another Al-Azhar nor Al-Azhar's 1,000-year heritage and defense of Islam. It was the first university in the world, and from it originated the concept of professorship. Al-Azhar University is the oldest university in the world. Yugoslavia spoke best yesterday of Egypt's Islamic position.

Yugoslavia has officially declared that this decision to suspend Egypt is ridiculous because it is like a group getting together and deciding to expel the United States and the Soviet Union from the United Nations. Excluding Egypt from Arab solidarity and from the Islamic conference is exactly the same as excluding the United States and the Soviet Union from the United Nations. This is ridiculous and cannot possibly be worth anything.

Regarding Dr Muhammad's reference to the installations and equipment, let us leave it until the end. [laughter] Dr Muhammad Jabr has spoken about the elimination of illiteracy and speeding up the normalization of relations. Really, what Dr Jabr has said indicates great political insight. He says they are doing it and we are on our way, so why not do it all and complete the normalization of relations, and so on.

Well, we will continue the entire process, the normalization of relations, and so forth.

Dr Jabr's initiative would really be excellent, but we are indeed moving on the course we agreed upon at Camp David. It is important that events should not shape our policies. I want our policies to be based on flexibility. For example, after the revolution took place in Iran, and after the Arabs broke off relations with me and urged the Muslims to suspend Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference, the only country that is deepening democracy is Egypt. Let us compare the situation of those who broke off relations with us with our situation. Saudi Arabia is trembling with fear from Khomeyni and the murder threats of Iraq and the Palestinians. The Saudi royal family is in a situation where it does not know what to do, and it isn't sure if the United States would support them. The Saudis are in a state of anxiety.

As for Iraq, you must have heard the news yesterday: Iraq moved against the Kurds with absolute violence. More than half of Iraq is Shi'ite Muslims, who lean more toward Khomeyni than to Iraq. There is also fear from the Kurds in the north and from the more than 50 percent Shi'ites.

Syria, after its involvement in the Lebanese problem, is immersed in a swamp. You must have heard about the internal situation in Syria. Relatives of Hafiz al-Asad have been killed in broad daylight in the past 3 months. Assassinations have been going on; Khaddam was fired on, and the culprit has not yet been captured. The internal situation in Syria is extremely ugly.

Libya is a story in itself. [laughter] Al-Qadhdhafi abolished the army, the government, everything. The man is gifted in his new political theories. He wants to remove Egypt's name from the Koran and wants to amend the Koran. He is a genius and a messenger.

This is the situation of those who broke off relations with me. What are we doing? We are deepening democracy. We have no detention camps like they have in Iraq, Syria, Libya and Saudi Arabia. Not only do they have detention camps, but they have physical liquidation. No, we are deepening democracy. After we conducted the referendum, we now want to begin building our country--all of us on an equal basis. The women will get their rights so they can stand with us and so that the building will stand on two feet instead of us limping along on one. We have removed all remaining restrictions on the formation of parties, and so forth.

We want the supremacy of law and the codification of the press as the fourth estate, as contained in the referendum. This is what we are doing. Those who broke off relations think we are isolated and should be trembling with fear because of what happened. This is our position and this is their position. We have a firm, clear and flexible strategic line.

When the revolution took place in Iran, as I told you, Iraq was frightened. The entire gulf and Saudi Arabia were frightened. Fear reached Syria. We were not frightened. Iraq left the field, and Egypt became the first power in the Arab region and the Middle East.

The flexibility of our position does not allow events to influence us. We influence events and benefit from them.

I agree fully with Dr Junayd that there should be more contact between teachers and students. Let us begin with what was said by Dr Mashhur at the beginning, and then by Dr Junayd. I ask you, the teaching staff of Tanta University, to sit down and draw up model bylaws that would set an example for others. You have nothing to do with the Ministry of Education. Law down the bylaws you want in light of what Dr Mashhur and Dr Junayd have said. Produce the Egyptian graduates who will shoulder responsibility and build Egypt up to the highest standards, God willing. As I told you, neither the Education Ministry nor anyone else will interfere with your university. Draw up your bylaws as you like and make it public with my approval. [applause] We will also leave the question of the 20-pound exchange. [laughter]

Regarding the (?reneging) of Bourguiba, King Hassan and Saudi Arabia, I think I have already explained and covered it.

[Unidentified speaker] What about the proposal?

[As-Sadat] Oh yes, the proposal of Dr Ibrahim Mutab. As a matter of fact I have asked you to set an example to be followed by all the universities in Egypt. Our dialog here is being recorded and it will be broadcast on radio and television. I endorse his proposal 100 percent because this is the only method I want you to apply in Al-Gharbiyah. Sit down with the governor and all the leaderships--and you are a main part of your governorate's leadership--and translate this into bylaws which will be the protocol for your meetings. Make your own decisions. I tell you--and the governor is here and all Egypt can hear--I tell you that you and the governor are free to make decisions on all matters that fall within the competence of your governorate. [applause] I have no objection.

[Unidentified speaker] Dr Jawdah's (?remarks)?

[As-Sadat] Yes, Dr Jawdah spoke about Egypt's relations with the Arab states and being patient, Egypt's economic relations with Israel, and the army and the meaning of peace. Regarding Egypt's relations with the Arab states and being patient, I agree with Dr Jawdah. You have probably noticed that I perhaps talk and explain and, maybe, raise my voice a little, but I have not insulted anyone of them, and I have not followed their example of attack. Also, our press does not resort to filth as they do, beyond imagination, and where? In the Saudi papers, which in the past had certain traditions under which they would not even answer abuse. Now, it is different, there is filthy insolence.

As I have said in Safajah, I have talked about it so that the people will know Saudi Arabia's position because nobody was aware of it, and so that the Saudis will know that the people are aware of their position. I said that I did not want anything else. As far as patience is concerned, yes, we will be patient with them. Why? Because sooner or later they will return, because to imagine an Arab world without Egypt is ridiculous, and an Islamic world without Egypt is also ridiculous. Do not give these things more attention than they deserve. However, a person who is big and who shoulders big responsibilities must always be prepared for these insignificant attitudes based on hate, ignorance, rudiments of the past and a million other things. I do not agree with you that I should do this with them so that the industrial surplus could go there. No, the fact is that we are the biggest market in the Arab world because we number 40 million. Also, God willing, this year we will begin the Carter plan for rebuilding, which you have heard about, so as to raise the standard of living for everyone. Being a nation of 40 million people we equal the rest of the Arab countries--the whole gulf, from the top down to Oman, does not equal two sectors in Cairo.

What I mean is that our country is a market: This is what makes our country desirable, whoever comes from abroad on business here asks first of all if there is seller's market. Yes. We have a market, but I do not look at it from this angle at all. Let us agree and be clear. Let us not depend on anyone at all, except on God and on ourselves. [applause]

Saudi Arabia is fully aware--and it can hear what I am saying now--that Egypt is the only country that does not get involved in money and payments. I am saying this so that Saudi Arabia and the Egyptian people can hear it. What I mean is that Saudi Arabia can send a check under the counter to every Arab country and tell its president to adopt a certain decision. When the president sees the check, he grabs it and then adopts the decision. [laughter] Saudi Arabia can do this with every Arab state except Egypt. [applause]

I want Saudi Arabia to hear something else, which I am telling you for the first time and which the world, Egypt or Saudi Arabia have not yet heard: The Arab rulers in more than 90 percent of the Arab countries, particularly in Jordan, from the king down to the lowest official, are receiving monthly stipends from Saudi Arabia--all, that is, except Egypt.

I am saying this, and all of them are hearing it. They still need time to understand that money--not even the financing of the F-5 deal, which they are now hesitating to finance--cannot buy us or our will. Earlier, they were very hesitant to finance it. I am telling this story for the first time before you. At one stage, I had sent word to Prince Fahd, saying: Fahd, cancel the deal because you are being tight financially. [laughter] By God, I told him so. Thankfully, the man said no. However, he thought that the deal was signed too early despite the fact that it had been delayed for 4 or 5 months. Had it been signed at the right time, I would have received the first 10 F-5's last October--6 months ago. I have not yet received them. Why? Because the contract was signed only a month or so ago. Despite this, the contract is still up in the air. I will express my opinion after Saudi Arabia announces its position because I know that right now they would like to wash their hands of the deal. I say that if this thing happens it will be a blessing. Why? Because I have something that I would say then.

On Egypt's economic relationship with Israel, I would like to make this subject clear to them. During a discussion, our Arab brothers--some of whom are journalists--are fond of throwing a French word here and an English word there to show that they are educated. [laughter] At the first Baghdad conference, they said that Israel would use Egypt as a Trojan horse to dominate the Arab economy. Trojan horse; this is culture? [laughter] The man who mentioned this to me came from Kuwait. I told him to ask his shaykhs in Kuwait and in Saudi Arabia where their funds are. Their funds are in the Banks of England, France and especially in the United States.

All these banks are in the hands of Jews. When I borrow money, I borrow Arab money and pay the interest to the Jews. Is this the Trojan horse?

Regrettably, it is simply an Egyptian complex. There is such a thing as an Egyptian complex [which others are suffering from] because of Egypt's history, culture, strength and every other quality. Economically, I do not fear Israel at all. On the contrary, I want to tell you something--this comes under the story of the exchange of houses [not further identified]. I want to tell you something. They are now taking over an Israeli settlement on my land in an area called [word indistinct]. Some of you must have read Al-AHRAM's report about the settlement of Yamit. It is fabulous. Yamit is on my land. Yamit applies the most advanced technology in the world in the field of agriculture. The settlers have even bought a plane. They export their products to Europe, which is just across the Mediterranean. They export unconventional products, and Europe and America pay the prices they ask. AL-AHRAM reports today that it is the cream of Israeli society. This is why the settlers are refusing to leave and the government is having a terrible problem with them. Some of them are even thinking about the story of Masada--you probably remember its history--and about dying rather than leaving Yamit. Well, I was once talking to Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party. He said: Observe what interparty competition is all about. He said that in Israel this competition is about the prosperity of the Israeli people, like everywhere else in the world. In the United States, the election issue is taxes; in Britain, it is taxes and the cost of living. This is the case everywhere, except in the Arab world where leadership, politics and the old methods are the issues. You were not there at the time. You are still young. [laughter] Peres told me that they have managed to have an individual on a donum, which is 25 percent of a feddan--in other words, one person lives on the income from 1 donum of land because their agriculture is unconventional; it is not wheat, they apply new technological methods. They produce small melons, the type that the Europeans and the Americans have for breakfast. They can charge any price for them. They also get snow there so they have built green houses, which will be handed over to us. They also have flowers and everything [word indistinct]. I will take all this over. I will also ask you in the universities to send people there to see what is happening because I want our sons, the graduates, whom I will send there, to take over, settle and cultivate the land and give me the same product--maybe even better, because you in the universities will be behind them, after we take over the technology from the Israelis. I do not fear the Israeli economy at all. In fact, their economy is worse than mine. Actually, my economy is good despite all the problems and difficulties.

Furthermore, I want to say that we should not respond to such talk because we have been our own masters since 23 July. What does this mean? It means that if they ask me to participate in an economic project that I do not consider of any interest, why should I take part in it? Am I answerable to anyone? Do I have to accept the will of anyone?

This is one of the things I want you to pay attention to as you build. You have heard me talk about the newspaper AD-DA'WAH of the Muslim Brotherhood. It published a forged letter--done by the Russians via Al-Qadhdhafi; another one was sent before. The strange thing is that it carried the signature of the U.S. ambassador. When we summoned the U.S. ambassador and asked him what he had written, it transpired that it was forged. Such a letter was published by AD-DA'WAH of the Muslim Brotherhood, saying that the United States sent word to Egyptian Prime Minister Salim telling him to get rid of the religious groups and that we were responding to this.

In my opinion, you must teach our children and tell them not to waste time in such shameful things. All this was before 23 July, when there was a secretary at the British Embassy and people with high positions--such as ministers and pashas, who wanted to remain pashas--used to behave like dogs in front of him. The papers used to say that whoever invited this secretary for tea got what he wanted. The papers used to say the secretary has invited so-and-so pasha, and it was known that he would join the Cabinet. Such things came to an end on 23 July, and we must not confuse our children with it. We must not confuse our children, as the brother who spoke about the vacuum in the lives of the children as a result of the past period. No. It is possible that mistakes have been committed, and mistakes were, indeed, committed. We cannot deny or forget them. Despite all the mistakes since 23 July our will has been freed from the colonialist, the king and the corrupt party leaders There were centers of power and mistakes after that, but we corrected these on 15 May. There is no colonialist, king, corrupt parties, or any other power that dictates its will on us. I expelled 17,000 Soviet experts within 1 week. Why? Because there was a suspicion of interference. They had not begun to interfere. I expelled them. Our will is free. No one watches over us except our conscience. Nothing at all restricts our movement.

I want to say that we must not respond to this because we are the masters of our will. If Israel comes to me and says: I want to have this economic deal with you. By God, if such a deal is profitable to Egypt, I will do it before you, before the whole world, and in the open. I will not do anything in secret. If it is not profitable or there is any suspicion about it, I will say no. For your information: Some Americans came to see me last month and spoke about joint projects in the Sinai involving us, the Americans and the Israelis. I told them: In Sinai, I am sorry. I told them frankly. This is known. I say it now so it will be heard by the entire world. Other than this, anything that will be beneficial to Egypt I will do it. When I say this, I do not undermine Arab interests. This is because Egypt's interests are inseparable from the Arab interests. We are honest and honorable, and not merchants. We do not operate through checks, materialism, enticements, or have a price like most Arab rulers, who receive monthly stipends from Saudi Arabia not Egypt. I say it openly so they can answer. Perhaps there is someone who I don't know. [laughter]

In the era of peace we will not neglect the army. The United States yesterday approved a deal worth $1.5 billion. You heard me say that this will advance military technology in Egypt by 20 steps. Did any one of you 2 years ago think it was feasible that the United States would tell me to take Phantom jets? By God, they are telling me that today. In the parade that will take place in October--and I am announcing this for the first time--the Phantom will fly over Egypt with Egyptian pilots.

Have we given the United States a base--which is what Russia had requested? Have we given it naval facilities--which Russia had and which I abolished? No, nothing at all. Why? It is simple. All the United States wants is Egypt's friendship because Egypt's friendship is friendship with the strong. We will not put burdens on them like the others do. No, it is the friendship of the strong.

Now we come to, what?

[Unidentified speaker] The installations and equipment?

[As-Sadat] The installations and equipment. You have asked me about the exchange. [laughter and unintelligible interruption from the audience] Fine. There is the Carter plan. As you know, it has two phases. Phase one covers the production of food and building materials and the aim is to solve two pressing problems. There is the Carter plan. However, I promise that next year, God willing, I will allocate a sum in hard currency for the installations at Tanta University to enable you to buy equipment. I also promise that this will happen before the end of the year--I will not be able to do it before the beginning of the new school year; I am here referring to the installations I saw from the plane today. Actually, I was happy when I saw them and asked whose work it was.

[Unidentified speaker] I have brought [reports on] them, sir.

[As-Sadat] Yes. I was told that it was the work of the Tanta University. I was really happy although I am more attracted by agricultural land. However, I promise that, God willing, before the next budget around the end of December, and after I finish the taxation law, which I intend to submit immediately to the new assembly, I promise that allocations will be made to you to complete your buildings, but not this year. This is in addition to the annual allocation in hard currency for your laboratories. The hospital comes under the infrastructure. So, with luck it will be in the Carter plan.

[Unidentified speaker] We were thinking about a loan, sir.

[As-Sadat] I hope so. I will support your request for any loan. Meanwhile, I tell you that effective 1 January 1980 you will be getting hard currency. Furthermore, before the end of this year--but after the promulgation of the taxation law--I will allocate enough for the buildings which I saw from the plane today, so that these buildings may be completed by October 1980, God willing. [applause]

One thing remains. I must get the price estimate for this from you. This price is related to the land that you will get. You have heard that we are building three big agro-industrial complexes [last two words in English], each one covering about 100,000 feddans. One of them is in As-Salihiyah, another in Al-Wadi Al-Jadid, and one near Aswan, all along the 350 kms of the Nasir Lake. We have millions of feddans.

I ask that in return for the land that you take--an area of say 1,000 or 2,000 feddans of that land, as the case may be--I ask that your faculty of agriculture give me a better harvest than from the land that you have already exploited. I do not want anything taken away from our old land before we make up for it from the new land. I want you to harvest from the new land, by your work, your faculty. You may even move your faculty there if you wish. What? Anywhere, to As-Salihiyah if you like, but the Canal University will contest you for it.

Would you like to own land in Sinai? I would prefer Sinai. Sinai has the most magnificent soil. Wadi at-Tinah [words indistinct]. I told them to distribute the land there. I told them: They will tell you all about the land office, the reclamation ministry and the Awqaf and so on and so forth. I told them: Listen, divide the land and tell them that after the people have taken over the land and cultivated it we will settle the accounts. However, as I have told you, everything that lies within the boundaries of the governorate is your concern and, as suggested by Dr Mutawi', begin this work immediately and after each piece of land within your governorate has been allotted and cultivated, then we discuss its price. Do not hesitate at all. What is better--to leave the land as it is or to cultivate it? Cultivating it will feed the people and give me an income and then I will settle the question of price. I will tell you of a simple theory of which the Americans told me and which they are practicing today. You know, they tell you to plant 1 million trees every year. The Jews in Israel do not have any uncultivated space. If you plant 1 million trees every year, after 10 years they will be worth 10 million pounds. Why? Because each tree will be worth 10 pounds after 10 years. Here a tree will make more; it will give 20 or 30 pounds. This is in addition to whether it is a fruit tree or an olive tree which will continue to give returns forever.

God willing, next February you will have [words indistinct] in your land. I will tell Mashhur [the director of the Suez Canal Authority] that you can take the At-Tinah Plain, which is in Sinai but belongs to the Al-Isma'iliyah Governorate. This plain has the best soil in Egypt, really. Then you should see the tunnel, which is technologically superb. Mashhur will arrange a trip to the tunnel for you. I am sorry that I have taken your time. [laughter] However, God willing, I hope (?we will succeed) in the coming phase. Now, among the things that our friends do not understand is that for the first time in 9 years I am able to breathe freely. When you have been involved in the program and then removed from the program and when Mashhur said [words indistinct]. I said that I was not kept in the picture and was suffering from tension and nervousness. It was difficult under the previous conditions because I was extremely busy but now, it is finished. [words indistinct] [laughter and applause].

In this I support you 100 percent. Do all this and they will imitate you. You should say that the student should not take his B.A. before sitting for his certificate. For example, the open day, I want to hear that on the open day one of you teachers has taken his children on a picnic somewhere to teach them something or to show them something of the environment in which they live. The factories of Kafr az-Zayyat, which are near you; by God, when I saw them today it was as if I was seeing a puzzle for the first time. The achievement of the aluminum factory in Naj' Hammadi, about which you have heard me speak; the high dam; you should take the children to see all these on the open days.

Sinai, I want you to go to Sinai and see the sites of the battlefields. I want freedom, as I have told you; make your own program better than the universities you have visited or taken your degrees at. Do better than they have done. Do all this with my approval and neither the higher education minister of anyone else will interfere in this at all. Accomplish your program and God grant you success.

As-Sadat to Mit abu al-Kawm

JN121349 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Text] Tanta, 12 May--President Anwar as-Sadat left Tanta at 1450 today for his village of Mit abu al-Kawm. He was seen off by Ahmad al-Qasabi, governor of Al-Gharbiyah Governorate, and by high-ranking officials from the governorate's popular, executive and political commands.

Visit to Ash-Sharqiyah Governorate

NC131023 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0958 GMT on 13 May begins a live relay from inside the national museum in the village of (Hirriyat Razanah) in Ash-Sharqiyah Governorate. The director of the museum is heard explaining the various exhibits to President as-Sadat. At 1010 GMT, President as-Sadat visits the section allocated to Ahmad 'Urabi, an Egyptian national hero and leader in the nineteenth century. In the garden of the museum, the governor of Ash-Sharqiyah then explains to President as-Sadat the various development plans in the governorate. President as-Sadat then leaves in an open car on his way to Az-Zaqaziq university.

At 1020 GMT, Cairo radio continues to relay President as-Sadat's motorcade to the town of Az-Zaqaziq. The announcer describes the various scenes along the motorcade's route, which is lined by huge crowds to welcome President as-Sadat. At 1046 GMT, President as-Sadat's motorcade arrives at the Az-Zaqaziq University building. At 1048 GMT, As-Sadat enters the university building.

At 1059 GMT, President as-Sadat enters the university hall. Following a recitation from the Koran, the president of Az-Zaqaziq University begins speaking. He lauds President as-Sadat's efforts and accomplishments, represented by his expulsion of the Soviet experts, his decision to launch the October war and his peace initiative. The governor of Ash-Sharqiyah then begins speaking at 1114 GMT. He welcomes President as-Sadat on behalf of all the people of Ash-Sharqiyah Governorate. The governor then explains the various agricultural and industrial projects currently being implemented in the governorates.

The governor concludes his speech at 1130 GMT. The governor and the president of the university then present President as-Sadat with copies of the holy Koran. President as-Sadat speaks at 1136 GMT.

Az-Zaqaziq University Speech

NC131343 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1136 GMT on 13 May broadcasts live a 50-minute speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at Az-Zaqaziq University. The speech is devoted to a summary of the history of Egypt since Ahmad 'Urabi's 19th Century revolution. As-Sadat touches on the 1919 revolution, the 1952 expulsion of King Faruq from Egypt, his confrontation with the British charge d'affaires at that time, and the political party struggles of the 1920's and 1930's. He says that it is true that the 23 July 1952 revolution made some mistakes, but that it also eliminated feudalism and imperialism. As-Sadat says he corrected these mistakes with his 15 May 1971 revolution. He launched the glorious October War in 1973. Then came the beginning of the peace process in 1974, the 1973 reopening of the Suez Canal, the 1976 abrogation of the peace treaty with the USSR, the 1977 peace initiative and the 1979 peace treaty. He then says Egypt is today beginning the great march to rebuild our country. Egyptians must make their land green. He says the sons of Egypt, not the government, will build prosperity in Egypt.

As-Sadat then says: "Thank God, with the peace agreement we got rid of the nightmare of the threat of war, the nightmare of mental pressure and the nightmare of losses. Even those for whose sake we sacrificed the cream of our sons--with our blood and money--are scoffing at us that we are more backward than they are because they hoarded gold from the blood of our sons when the price of oil increased by four-fold following the October War." He adds: "We will hand over to you a country which has the grand Al-Azhar University, which for 1,000 years has protected and defended Islam. Billions of dollars in the suspect coffers cannot build an Al-Azhar with a 1,000-year heritage."

Visit to Al-Qalyubiyah

NC141026 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0920 GMT on 14 May begins a live relay from the sports stadium in the town of Banha in the governorate of Al-Qalyubiyah. President as-Sadat arrives at the stadium by helicopter at 0924 GMT. He shakes hands with well-wishers, including the governor of Al-Qalyubiyah, Dr Ahmad Fahim. He then enters an open car and the motorcade starts in the direction of the town of Banha. At 0927 GMT, an announcer in a mobile radio van describes the crowds which have lined the streets to welcome President as-Sadat. The announcer says that arches of triumph have been erected to welcome President as-Sadat. Egyptian folk music is heard amid the cheers and applause of the citizens. The announcer also reports that the citizens have released doves from balconies and rooftops overlooking the motorcade of President as-Sadat. The motorcade arrives at the governorate building at 0942 GMT.

At 0943 GMT, another announcer begins speaking from inside the conference hall of the governorate building. President as-Sadat enters the hall at 0952 GMT. Following a recitation from the Koran, the National Democratic Party secretary in the governorate, 'Ali Sallam, begins speaking. He praises President as-Sadat's magnificent efforts on behalf of Egypt, describing him as another Saladin. He is followed at 1008 GMT by the chairman of the local council, Ahmad Mukhtar Nusayr, who also lavishes praise on President as-Sadat. At 1012 GMT, the governor of Al-Qalyubiyah begins speaking. He says history will remember President as-Sadat for signing the peace treaty. He then explains the various agricultural and industrial projects currently being implemented in his governorate. The governor then presents President as-Sadat with a small carpet on which verses from the Koran are inscribed.

President as-Sadat begins speaking at 1024 GMT.

Banha Speech

NC141230 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1024 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at 14 May meeting with political, popular and executive leaderships in governorate building in Banha--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters: Please convey to the people of Al-Qalyubiyah and to the people of Banha in particular [applause and cheers] my thanks, affection and gratitude for the reception you gave me as I was coming to talk to you. Now is the phase of self-determination for our country, our people and the area in which we live and the phase of peace in the whole world. [applause]

God willing that our meeting coincided with 14 May. [applause, cheers] We celebrate this day, 14 May, every year. It is the Egyptian people's day, 14 May 1971. It was a few months after I assumed office, that is, 8 years ago exactly. As you know the battle of the centers of power began on 13 May when a constitutional collapse was attempted through a collective resignation. I accepted all the resignations. On 14 May, the same date we meet here together, the People's Assembly convened at its own initiative. I did not ask for a meeting since I was preoccupied at the time with the reformation of the state and the cabinet. On 13 May, a Thursday, as you heard from me, I accepted the collective resignation which they had imagined would create a constitutional collapse. I spent Friday forming the new government. On Saturday, 15 May, matters proceeded better than before as the action taken on 13 May ended forever the operations of the centers of power, opportunism, attempts to impose regimes and restrictions on the people and to strike against the Egyptian man's dignity, security and safety at home and against his resources for his sons and future.

On 14 May, a Friday, the People's Assembly met. The surprising thing was that there was the required two-thirds majority. They decided to dismiss the speaker of the People's Assembly.at the time and about 16 deputies who represented the centers of power and their supporters.

The assembly did not meet at my request or the request of others. I was preoccupied with reforming the government and with issuing new instructions removing everything that was against the dignity of man and the freedom of our people and their will. At noon on 14 May, the People's Assembly met at its own initiative and adopted its resolutions dismissing the forces of power. Those dismissed included the speaker of the assembly, the two deputy speakers and about 15 other supporters of the centers of power.

It was because of that that we agreed 7 years later to call it People's Assembly day. On 14 May 1978 I went to the People's Assembly and delivered a speech in which I explained the political situation and notified the assembly that I would return to the people so that through a referendum they would decide who would proceed with us in this march. I did this because the party called "the New Al-Wafd" had tried to bring back the corruption which existed before the 23 July revolution and to corrupt the country. It was natural for the party to have such aims because corrupt opportunists were in charge of it who had corrupted political life before 23 July. They had no shame at all about coming 26 years later and attempting to exploit democracy and to restore to Egypt the era of the corruption of the parties, the corruption of the king, the corruption of policy and the corruption of leaders.

On 14 May 1978 I explained that and staged a popular referendum in which the people decided that it was not right for the atheists or the communists to occupy leading posts or to influence our people's psychology after the treachery of 18 and 19 May had been proven. The people isolated the communists and the atheists from the leading posts. A law was issued to apply to those who had corrupted political life before 23 July and those who had corrupted it after 23 July, but the details were not completed because the socialist prosecutor law had to be approved first before being submitted to the People's Assembly.

But the people clearly and frankly decided in last year's referendum that there was no place in the march for the atheists and the communists or for those who had corrupted political life before 23 July and those who corrupted political life after 23 July. These people include the centers of power, their helpers and all those who had committed any action against the dignity and freedom of man. That was the people's decision at the referendum which was staged in May last year.

This year, 1979, we are again meeting on the same date namely, 14 May 1978 and 14 May 1971--the day when the People's Assembly met. We are meeting today and I thank God Almighty for helping me in always fulfilling my promises and for asking the people to help me. I thank God for helping me up to this day to fulfill my promises.

Today is 14 May 1979. The Arab states around us, as I have told you have severed their relations with us either through bribery or courtesy. In Morocco, through a small plot exactly like the small people among them, they suspended Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference and yesterday the conference ended in a decision to refer to the United Nations. We have again gone back 25 or 30 years.

Despite all this, they imagine that the Egyptian people's procession has stopped. Today is 14 May 1979. We are meeting to discuss our procession. Peace has become an established fact. [applause] As I promised you, peace based on justice has become a fait accompli. This hurts the spirits of those who are ignorant, impotent and malevolent within our Arab nation. After 31 years, Egypt has been able to achieve peace for the Arab nation, for the area in which we are living and for the world--peace in the most magnificent manner, peace based on justice, peace that does not jeopardize the land or sovereignty. Perhaps it is this which has angered them and prompted them to stage such petty demonstrations. Everyone of those who severed relations with us is trembling in his country. In Iraq, they are shaking because half of the population is Shi'ite and because the Kurds have staged a campaign. Two days ago, the Iraqi Government carried out an annihilation campaign against the Kurds. The Shi'ites, who constitute over 50 percent of Iraq's population, are causing the Iraqi Government to shake.

In Syria, the situation is gradually collapsing hour by hour and not day by day, especially after the comedy of its intervention in Lebanon and the results of this intervention. It is collapsing because the 'Alawite Ba'th Party has been isolated from the Syrian people just as it has always been because Syria's 'Alawite rulers are fully aware of their position among the Syrian people but are imposing themselves on them by steel and fire. Despite this, the formal Syrian Parliament is compelled to issue a decision to detain for 5 years anyone who utters the word Ba'th in the street. Why? Because the 'Alwites and the Ba'th are cursed openly and in broad daylight in the streets of Damascus. This what prompted the Syrian People's Assembly this year to decide on the 5-year detention without trial. Detention, body-dragging, imprisonment and physical liquidation have been taking place in Syria, but the funny thing is that these things have been legalized.

Meanwhile, we here, what are we doing? We are deepening democracy and freedom. We are granting the freedom to form parties. We are increasing the democratic guarantees. Our people from one end to the other are expressing their will in complete freedom.

That was a sample of those who have tried to isolate Egypt. However, neither Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq or those who backed them can isolate Egypt. Isolate Egypt from what? From its 7,000-year old history; from the Nile which God Almighty meant to be the source of good and blessings? Do they want to isolate Egypt from its cultural heritage? Do they want to isolate Egypt from the position of leadership of the Arab nation and from the Arab area while Egypt is the one which has proved in every situation and at all times that it has the power, the ability and the brains as well the structure that elevates the prestige of its Arab nation? Perhaps the October 1973 battle is the best testimony to this [applause]

Today, 14 May 1979, I thank God for helping me to fulfill my promise to you. We are progressing toward building complete democracy with the freedom of parties now that peace has been established. We are preparing for the elections to the People's Assembly. This day, 14 May, is People's Assembly Day in the history of Egypt. Today is the last day for nominations. It will be followed by election procedures for electing a new People's Assembly.

Some may ask why the People's Assembly was dissolved since it played an admirable role in the previous phase. I did not seek a popular referendum on any problem I had with the People's Assembly. Never, on the contrary, if I had regarded the matter as being a judgment or if I as a party leader was seeking a majority, I would have been satisfied with the majority I have in the assembly, which is tens of times more than two-thirds. However, as I said earlier, in my campaign and in my position I put my position toward the people as head of the family before that of the president of the republic or leade of any party.

It honors me to be the head of the Egyptian family. It is the position in which I feel most happy and which I want. [applause]

This phase means new burdens. It is the phase of building peace, democracy and prosperity. In this phase, if I were to be satisfied with being a party leader I would have let the assembly stay for the remaining 2-and-a-half years since, according to the party system, I had the majority that would enable me to implement whatever I want. However, in and above all things I seek God's help and that of the people as a whole, as they are my source of power. [applause] The dwarfs are attempting to isolate Egypt from the Arab countries. The dwarfs are attempting that in all directions. The source of my power is God's help and the will of the people of Egypt. [applause]

Thanks be to God, we are stronger than all these. In a few months the attitude of all of these men will be clearer and they will collapse before us as they have done before. As head of the Egyptian family I sincerely want today to begin rebuilding our structure. However, this time we will put everything in its place. Through the elections to the People's Assembly we will elect new deputies who will assume responsibility for the coming phase with the concepts of the coming phase.

We cannot proceed with the pre-23-July-revolution concepts, namely corrupt parties and opportunism, which last year attempted to turn the country into the state that prevailed before the 23 July revolution. We will never allow the return of the centers of power or those who after the 23 July revolution committed any crimes against the dignity, security and safety of the Egyptian man. We will never allow that; we want our deputies to oppose all this. We will not waste time on this since the people have already decided on this. However, we want our deputies to build peace, democracy and prosperity--peace from the broadest gates. This year, thanks be to God, 1979 is the year of complete victories.

On 26 May, less than 2 weeks from now, I will be in Al-'Arish, God willing, to take over Al-'Arish. [applause] On 5 June I will be in Ismailia to mark the second anniversary of the reopening of the canal, which transformed 5 June from an ill-omened day in our history to a day of victory for the will of our people and our armed forces, who reopened the canal. [applause]

On 23 June, God willing, I will convene the new People's Assembly in order to draw up the landmarks of the road together--a road without mistakes and without opportunists. For this reason do not vote for anybody who is rancorous or an opportunist. I am not saying this [applause] in my capacity as a leader of any of the parties but as head of the Egyptian family, which is the highest post to me. Do not vote for opportunists or corrupt or rancorous people. With love, not hatred, one can build. Give your votes for love and for building Egypt and its prosperity.

There will be three celebrations. The first will be Al-'Arish this month. The second will be on 5 June, which we have transformed into a day of victory with the participation of all the world. On 23 June the new People's Assembly will convene to draw up the landmarks of the road for the phase of the new building.

In a few months, before October we will take over the oil wells in Sinai. On 6 October we will hold a military parade to mark the October battle. As you heard me saying, this year your armed forces will leap 20 steps forward and, if God wills, modern arms and technology which we obtain will appear in the military parade. [applause] In the military parade marking the 6 October victory this year the Russians will see that although they imposed a ban on equipment several years ago when they wanted our equipment to become scrap iron, all of our Soviet equipment is functioning with efficiency and has been complemented with the most modern technology we have obtained from the United States. [applause]

Perhaps those small pygmies will learn. The USSR which is a great power, the second in the whole world, which reached the moon and explored space, attempted to isolate Egypt, to impose a surrender. I ordered the expulsion of 17,000 experts in one week. [applause] They imposed a ban on spare parts, planes and tanks. Next 6 October the whole world, will, if God wills, see all of our Soviet equipment in the best form of maintenance, while the new technology and the phantom planes and others will appear on 6 October, if God wills, to say that nobody not even the great powers can isolate Egypt or to impose on Egypt an trusteeship or to make Egypt surrender. We will surrender to no one, we will bow only to this soil, to this land and will kneel only to God Almighty. [applause]

Perhaps the dwarfs will learn that Egypt cannot be isolated. The Soviet arms embargo has been in effect for 6 full years. All the Soviet arms and equipment here was supposed to have become scrap iron. Six years later the Russians will see them in the military parade, God willing, in the best form despite their embargo. The Soviets will see the new arms and new technology which will push our armed forces, if God wills, 20 steps forward. Egypt cannot be isolated. Egypt is a giant and all these small ones can never harm the giant.

As I am telling you, it will all be celebrations. Starting with this month we will be taking over Al-'Arish. Next month, 5 June will be victory day instead of defeat day. On 23 June, the new People's Assembly will meet for the sake of building and a new upsurge. In October, God willing, the Egyptian arms and the Egyptian Armed Forces will declare to the entire world that they are jumping forward so that Egypt will remain secure and confident. The oil in Sinai. On 19 November we will be meeting in the holy valley where God Almighty revealed his first divine message to Moses and where God Almighty spoke to one of his prophets on our chaste land in the holy valley.

When the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal ends in December and when Egypt obtains over three-quarters of Sinai there will be celebrations in December, God willing.

This is our course. Today, we are not content with that and we are not waiting for these dates only; but we are also writing history through reconstruction, through organizing ourselves and through party and constitutional organizations so that we can consult among ourselves as God Almighty ordered us when he said while addressing the Prophet Muhammad: They should consult among themselves on their affairs.

We are not waiting for all these victories but we are recording and winning new victories. We are laying down a solid basis for democratic consultation which will build the new People's Assembly and grant freedom for party formation.

Here I must pause a little with you, in the past, before 23 July, party life was blind. The parties that existed then were those of the leaders who had lived before 23 July. They were pashas of high standing and everyone, including the British and the king, used to humiliate them.

The result of the democratic methods which they had drawn up for the people was that they left behind a corrupt legacy of democratic application. This could be seen in some members of the People's Assembly that was dissolved. They were few in number and their number did not go over the number of fingers on one hand. But they tried to bring the people and concepts back to before 23 July. They wanted political action to be based on casting doubt, insolence, bragging and on completely forgetting Egypt. They wanted to build imaginary leaderships with no basis or substance. It was an attempt to prove that the raised voice is the voice that wins. No.

Here we must pause. This is why I tell you: Give your votes to the building of the new October person who will discard all these remnants and turn to the establishment of peace and democracy. In other words, within the Egyptian family each one of us must respect the opinion of the other, whatever the disagreement. Ultimately Egypt, not the leaders or the parties, will triumph. This is the new concept we want. Let us gear everything to the service of Egypt. Let political work be for Egypt and let the struggle be for Egypt and let the construction be for Egypt, not for individuals nor for small insignificant leaderships which some try to dream about. Let us leave all this behind and let us leave behind all the pre-23 July party corruption and all the harm brought to the Egyptian people by the centers of power after 23 July. Let us turn to building peace, democracy and prosperity. This is the purpose of political work. Political work is divorced from the old concepts which some are trying or have tried to pull us toward. Thank God, they have failed. The new concepts are meant to promote prosperity for the Egyptian people, build Egypt, build the Egyptian human being, and solve the problems of the Egyptian people. God willing, tomorrow I will speak in Al-Buhayrah about the program of the party in detail, since tomorrow's meeting will be my last before the elections, God willing. I will speak in detail about how to face our problems at this stage as we surge forward with no restrictions whatsoever on the will of the people. At this stage the people surge forward for the first time with men and women standing together on equal footing, to build Egypt for the sake of Egypt and for the sake of our children and future generations, God willing. [applause]

In the complete building of democracy, which we have started with the achievements of the past days and which will be completed when the People's Assembly meets on 23 June, God willing, we must clearly define our democracy. As God has ordered, we must consult among ourselves on our affairs.

Each of us has an opinion and the Egyptian family must see to it that every individual expresses his opinion freely regardless of how much he disagrees. However, as an Egyptian family we must say no to those who are interested in hate, and we must say no to the opportunists, no to the pre-23 July revolution party corruption and the parties of the pashas, the king and the British. We tell them no. To those who dream about leadership we say no; no to selfishness and no to hate. In the Egyptian family we must build love because this land which produced the Egyptian family 7,000 years ago is the land of love and civilization. Anyone who advocates anything other than love and civilization [sentence incomplete]. Our civilization in the state, which the people have approved, is one of science and faith. [applause] Science is to enable us to build Egypt in accordance with the most advanced methods of our time, and faith is to enable us to protect the Egyptian individual from the trends trying to destroy him--the alien trends, the sinister feelings of grudge and hate. Grudge is not in the nature of Egypt or its people. In the Egyptian village we are all one family. When anything happens to any family in the village, the entire village stands with that family in happiness and in sadness. This is what our land has taught us. We want to restore this. Let the National Democratic Party's conduct reflect all Egypt's values. Our civilization is one of science and faith. With science and faith we take the first step in building under the canopy of peace. Reject anyone who rejects peace.

Why? I do not wish to narrate a long history, but through 31 years and 4 wars, we had a cause to settle with Israel. How can some ask me to say that if Israel does not give us the land and Jerusalem tomorrow, I will not talk or sit with it? This is what the fanatics in Israel want. This is what we spent 30 years saying no to, just like the Islamic conference, which suspended Egypt's membership and issued a resolution yesterday to refer the issue to the United Nations. The United Nations has been considering the issue once every year for the past 30 years.

Nevertheless, as part of this year's celebrations and toward the end of this year, namely in December, God willing, I will call for an Islamic conference for solving the Jerusalem problem. I will put before the conference a solution not like the one which they had drawn up and which cannot be achieved in 100 years. No. I will submit a solution that will be achieved just as the peace based on justice and without jeopardy to land and sovereignty which I called for is now being achieved.

Reject whoever rejects peace. Our people have clearly said yes to peace. Forty million have said yes and only 5,000 voted against peace--only 5,000 out of 40 million. This constitutes unanimity.

That was the first thing. The second thing is: Is it not time we reached the age of wisdom so that when we have an issue to settle with anyone we sit down with him to settle it and regain our land? To whom do they want me to leave the solution of my issue? My issue is not Sinai. I am speaking on the basis of Egypt's concept. Despite all the lowliness of the dwarfs, Egypt's concept is that the issue concerns the major aims of the Arab nation because they are Egypt's aims. [applause] How can a fool ask me to leave my land to Israel or to authorize the Soviet Union or the United States to regain my right for me? Why should I not sit with Israel and demand my right from it before the whole world? This is what I have done. Did I do anything more than that? No. We have a cause and we have a land taken by Israel. I will sit with the one who has my land and I will not yield. I went to the Knesset in the heart of Israel and said that I had not gone there for a separate solution, a partial solution or a disengagement but for a comprehensive peace. At the Knesset and in the heart of Israel I also said that Arab Jerusalem must become Arab again. In Jerusalem and in the heart of Israel I also said that the Arabs and Muslims, who total 800 million, do not accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. I said all that. [applause]

What do these dwarfs want? They are saying it from thousands of kilometers away. I said it in the very heart of Israel, and I say and repeat it--and it is Egypt's line and its policy.

Is Egypt required to continue fighting their battles for them, while they disgrace us after we have lost scores of thousands of the prime of our youths? Are we required to suffer from more deaths of husbands, sons and brothers? Are the Egyptian women required to suffer more pain after having stood all these things throughout 31 years, during which they have willingly offered their sons, husbands and brothers? Is this what is required? Never. You heard me say it before the initiative at the Egyptian People's Assembly. I say and repeat it: If by going to the ends of the earth I would be able to spare any one of my soldier and officer sons from being wounded, I would go to the ends of the earth. [applause]

I am now telling you that if the issue requires me--and regardless of what the issue requires of me--to sit in any place with anyone to restore to our Arab people their rights--and Egypt is a part of our Arab people--and if I am asked to go to the ends of the earth to spare my Egyptian people here and to spare my country wounds, blood, efforts or sufferings, I will go to the ends of the earth, regardless of the efforts and results involved. I will go for the sake of the people, the homeland, the sacred soil and for the sake of this Egyptian family; it will be easy for me to make all sacrifices. [applause and cheers]

Therefore, this is why I am speaking to you of the building of peace. I say it frankly: Renounce fully those who renounce peace. This does not mean that within our Egyptian family we will take measures against those who reject peace; never. The era of measures, restrictions and detention camps has ended forever, thank God. However, we will tell anyone who departs from the will of the 40 million who want peace: Remain in your place. You are free to have your own opinion. However, you are not qualified to march with us. We will tell him this in total clarity. [cheers]

This is peace and this is what we will say here within the Egyptian people. This is also what you will say in the upcoming elections. We will tell the Arab family: Let those who will not be convinced of peace stay in their place and we will forge ahead. We will also tell the Islamic family: If anybody is not convinced of peace, we will make headway toward peace, which has been ordered by our divine laws and by justice. They want to say that Islam is opposed to peace. Is Islam against peace, while the greetings exchanged among Muslims is that of peace? God Almighty is faith and omnipotent peace. [applause] Life hereafter is peace. Life hereafter is the best peace. If they choose peace, then choose peace. Believers, choose peace all of you. This is Islam.

Christianity says: glory to God in the highest, joy to mankind, and peace on earth. [applause] These are our divine laws. What do they want?

We shall proceed on our course with peace and for peace and for the sake of building prosperity, honor and security for our coming generation so that laughter, songs and happiness will be heard instead of the sound of rockets, the roar of guns, the groans of the wounded and the weeping of the bereaved.

Let the banners of happiness, joy and construction be raised in our Egypt for the sake of a future that will shroud our sons and coming generations with the love and values which this earth has taught us; that will shroud our sons with all this earth has taught us, with all the dictates of our divine laws, with the values of Islam and Christianity, with all the glory of our history, with all that we started with 7,000 years ago when there was not a people in the world other than the Egyptian people that had a government and a civilization.

We shall proceed on our course so as to be proud of every line of our history, of every year of our history and civilization, of our Al-Azhar, of our holy land, of our holy earth which received the divine messages and on which Jesus Christ sought refuge. We are proud of all this and we tell those dwarfs: We shall treat you, you who are rejecting peace, as we treat our sons in the Egyptian family. We shall tell you and them: Peace be with you, we seek not the ignorant. May God's peace and mercy be with you.

ARMED FORCES TRAINING EXERCISES IN WESTERN DESERT

NC140745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] Some units of the Western Military District stationed in Sidi Barrani will begin their annual training exercises this morning. The various branches of the Sidi Barrani forces will participate in the 2-day exercises. These exercises are part of the training exercises carried out by the armed forces throughout the year. The 2d Field Army forces carried out their training exercises last week.

WORKS CORPS TAKES OVER INSTALLATIONS IN AL-'ARISH

NC142132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, 14 May--The Egyptian forces today took over Ne'ot Sinai settlement, which is located 4 kms from Al-'Arish, after it was finally vacated by the Israeli forces. The MENA military correspondent has learned that the Israeli side is now vacating the (Nakhal Yim) military camp, which is 40 kms from Al-'Arish. The Egyptian forces are expected to take over this post after it is vacated in the next 2 days. Egyptian technicians have taken over Al-'Arish airport, its installations and utilities, preparatory to operating it under the control of the Egyptian Air Force.

Members of the military works corps in the Egyptian Armed Forces have also taken over 80 percent of the installations which the Israeli forces vacated in Al-'Arish. These installations include a soldiers mess, the resthouse of the commander in chief of the armed forces in the city, and a number of other units. A group of the works corps, including 100 men, and 8 trucks loaded with furniture, lighting equipment and electric motors, arrived in Al-'Arish last night to restore normal life to the military utilities vacated by the Israeli forces. The Egyptian force will erect a memorial monument in the heroes square and will install a torch which will be lit on 25 May to celebrate the return of the city to Egyptian sovereignty.

AL-AKHBAR: AUTHORITIES ARREST FOUR COMMUNISTS

LD141327 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 May 79 pp 1, 11 LD

[Text] Suez--The state security intelligence yesterday arrested four communists. In the residence of one of those arrested the intelligence found hand-written leaflets calling for the overthrow of the regime and inciting people against the peace treaty. It also found recordings by the absconded Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili attacking Egypt and its president. The accused confessed before Muhammad al-Qutati, deputy director for prosecutions in Suez, of possessing the seized material. The accused are: 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Abduh Karawiyah, of the Suez Canal authority; Hassan Mussin 'Abdallah, a literature college graduate; [words indistinct]. They have all been detained indefinitely pending investigation.

KING HUSAYN STRESSES NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

JN141651 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that our closed ranks and stand as one loving family and our adherence to our Islamic religion and our Arab and Islamic heritage are primary factors of strength with which we seek to regain our usurped rights. This came in a speech his majesty delivered at the preachers and guides seminar held at the trade union complex in Amman this afternoon.

His majesty stressed special interest in Jerusalem and holding on to every inch of the occupied Arab land. He said that the right to self-determination is legitimate for all peoples and nations. Thus, the Palestinian people have the right to determine their future on their homeland and on their Palestinian land.

His majesty said that all that we are doing and seeking emanates from our faith in this nation and in our Islamic religion which link our past, in which we take pride, and our actions for the future and aim to serve our people to preserve the Islamic and Arab character of this land. This constitutes our strength to remain steadfast in the face of the challenges and dangers.

His majesty called for building and developing an intrinsic Arab force with our utmost potentials in order to perform our duty. He said that we are in dire need to stand united as one man in the face of the challenges and dangers, and to close the door to our adversaries so that they will not infiltrate our ranks.

His majesty said that Jordan will remain strong. We will not accept being a weak point or link in the Arab nation. He stressed that if the Arabs unite their ranks, raise our standard of vigilance and sincerity which our predecessors enjoyed, and if we are determined to perform our duty, we will build a good future that will achieve our aims.

MINISTER DENIES FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY

JN141213 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May--Jordanian Minister of Finance Muhammad ad-Dabbas has denied alleged intentions of forming a political party in Jordan. However, he said that intensive contacts on the popular level are underway in an attempt to create a political organization that would aline all Jordanian citizens within one framework, reflecting their thoughts, values and joint goals.

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN today, the Jordanian minister emphasized that the nature of the challenges facing the Arab nation, particularly Jordan, demand that we mobilize all our effort and strength to safeguard our nationalist and pan-Arab goals and to prevent any fragmentation of Arab efforts.

Replying to a question on whether the new political organization in Jordan would take the form of opposition, the minister said that the current circumstances affecting Jordan do not permit the development of different trends, considering that the fundamental conditions of any organization demand complete loyalty to the homeland and to the regime.

It will be recalled that the Jordanian minister of finance arrived in Kuwait the day before yesterday on a short visit. He will hold talks with various Kuwaiti officials to discuss means of further strengthening the joint economic cooperation and the possibility of establishing Kuwaiti investment projects in Jordan.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, MAKES STATEMENT

JN141702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim returned to Amman today from Moscow after a 3-day visit to the Soviet Union. During his visit he held talks with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East question.

Ibrahim stated that his visit to the Soviet Union was in response to instructions from His Majesty King Husayn to exchange views with the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East question and the efforts made to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement in the area.

Ibrahim said: I held lengthy talks with Gromyko. We reviewed all details pertaining to the Middle East issue and the basic principles on which a comprehensive settlement must be based and in which all parties concerned in the conflict must participate.

Ibrahim further said that the talks also included the stages the area has passed through after the signing of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Ibrahim pointed out that his talks were positive, not only regarding the establishment of peace, but also strengthening and developing Jordanian-Soviet relations.

On the Soviet officials' views on reaching a just settlement in the Middle East, Ibrahim said that the Soviet Union's stand toward the issue is based on taking action to achieve a comprehensive settlement based on specific factors; namely, complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967 and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state, as well as guaranteeing security and stability for all countries in the area. He said that this stand is based on the UN resolutions that the Soviet Union demands be implemented.

AD-DUSTUR PRAISES REMARKS BY U.S. ENVOY TO EGYPT

JN131049 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 13 May 79 pp 1, 19 JN

[Editorial: "It Came From the Horse's Mouth"]

[Text] The warning addressed by the former U.S. ambassador in Cairo to President Carter's administration on its policies in the area represents cogent proof that it is these policies that are responsible for the tension and coolness in U.S.-Arab relations since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Needless to say, a responsible man of Hermann Eilts' stature, who lived the Camp David march from its beginning and is aware of its secrets, cannot be accused of not understanding his country's policies, of being hostile to his country or of being intransigent and opposed to peace. Therefore, his assessment of U.S. policies toward the Arabs and the criticisms he made of these policies deserve to be understood in Washington, to wake up President Carter's administration so that it can view the Arab stand with an unbiased and objective eye.

A quick look at Hermann Eilts' remarks is likely to show that agreement exists between his views and the Arab viewpoint on many issues:

First, he admitted that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement has failed to deal with the Palestinian question. This admission converges completely with the Arab point of view.

Second, the senior American diplomat supported the Arab point of view that criticizes the United States for not implementing its declared policy, which is opposed to the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

Third, Eilts has agreed with the Arab point of view that holds that unless the United States shows sufficient serious intent to enable the Palestinians to exercise the right to self-determination, the tension in U.S.-Arab relations will continue for a long time.

Fourth, he recognized that what is required from the United States is deeds, not words, if it is to dispel some of the doubts that U.S. policies have created among the Arabs.

In light of the above, it clearly emerges that the American official has reiterated and confirmed Arab criticisms of U.S. policies toward the problem. Added to this are his remarks on the dangers of U.S. penetration of Egypt. This is a topic on which Eilts laid special stress--despite the fact that the Arabs have avoided it so far as not to be accused of interfering in Egypt's internal affairs.

Now, how can As-Sadat comment on this, and what can Begin say about it? Can the Egyptian president accuse the U.S. ambassador of belonging to the "Arab rejection front?" Or can the Israeli prime minister brandish the sword of "anti-Semitism" in his face?

The remarks by the American ambassador in Cairo are valuable testimony because their source is one of those who made the Camp David march, in fact one of the people who was closest to its secrets.

COMMANDER REFUTES CHARGES AGAINST INTELLIGENCE ORGAN

NC142244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] Answering a question by the Information Ministry mission on the security incidents that took place in some areas of Beirut, and on the accusations made against the intelligence department of the Lebanese Army, Defense Minister Gen Victor Khuri said: It is not right that accusing fingers should be pointed at the intelligence department of the Lebanese Army each time a disagreement takes place within one group or between two groups.

Minister Khuri added: This department is a part of the Army Command implementing its directions, which are also my own directions. I know that this department works for the security of all Lebanese--individuals and groups. The security of the army as an institution does not fall outside our principal aim of attaining national detente among all.

PARTY COMMANDS ORDER CEASE-FIRE IN FURN ASH-SHUBBAK

NC141812 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] As far as Furn ash-Shubbak is concerned, the party commands have ordered a cease-fire in the area after the deterioration of the situation. At 1800 today a meeting was held at the house of former President Camille Sham'un. It was attended by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Dany and Dory Sham'un and the commanders of the Phalangist and Liberal Parties, to discuss the situation in Furn ash-Shubbak-'ayn ar-Rummanah and to contain the incident as soon as possible. Tension still prevails in the area. The Voice of Lebanon is receiving many calls denouncing the pointing of the gun in the wrong direction. The Voice of Lebanon has added its voice to theirs and has contacted the commanders of the parties concerned.

A while ago the meeting ended. It has been learned that the leaders of the parties issued clear cease-fire orders, holding undisciplined elements responsible for any violation. The commanders of the Lebanese forces will proceed to the area of tension to control the situation.

The following statement was issued by the command of the Lebanese forces:

The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at the house of former President Camille Sham'un. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Pierre al-Jummayyil, Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Command Council member Dany Sham'un. After the meeting the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command made the following statement:

In implementation of the orders of former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, immediate measures have been adopted to put an end to the deteriorating security situation in the southern suburb and restore calm and tranquility in that area and in other areas.

A number of deterrent, practical steps have been taken regarding discipline and other aspects, to implement these measures immediately and find a radical solution to this abnormal situation fabricated to sow division.

After the meeting, Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, Command Council member Dany Sham'un and all members of the Command Council and the general staff proceeded to implement the measures adopted during the meeting in accordance with the orders of the front leaders.

It has been learned that the measures include [words indistinct] for anyone violating these orders and exploiting his party membership for personal reasons or suspect aims harmful to the Lebanese cause.

SYRIAN PLANES FLY OVER BEIRUT 14 MAY

JN141236 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 May--Syrian warplanes flew over Beirut today to protect the Lebanese skies over the capital. Syrian Air Force formations made several sorties over Beirut at various altitudes this morning.

VOL: 12 KILLED IN SYRIAN NATIONALIST PARTY EXERCISES

NC141308 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] A few hours before the Damascus summit conference, elements of the Syrian forces, the Palestinian resistance, and leftist parties attended the graduation of a new class of Syrian Nationalist Party fighters in the town of (Al-Bunawi). This was followed by exercises with live ammunition, heavy artillery, rockets, mines and automatic weapons.

The Voice of Lebanon's correspondent reports that while the Syrian Social Nationalist Party Command in Qabb Ilyas in Al-Biqa' was conducting military exercises with live ammunition yesterday afternoon, a shell exploded killing 12 party members. The party's security department is very secretly investigating the incident to determine whether the explosion was planned or accidental.

INTERPALESTINIAN CLASHES, FATAH, DPFLP

NC141308 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Voice of Lebanon's correspondent reports that a man armed with a DSHK gun in Corniche al-Mazra'ah opened fire indiscriminately after an argument with others, as Israeli planes flew over Beirut. As a result 14 persons were killed or wounded.

At noon today clashes occurred between elements of Fatah and the DPFLP in the Coca Cola area. Automatic weapons were used. The clashes are still continuing. The causes and losses are not known.

REPORTS OF ARTILLERY SHELLING IN SOUTH

NC141928 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 14 May 79 NC

[Text] In the south the area from Ar-Rashidiyah to Al-Bayyadah came under artillery fire this evening for 20 minutes. It is not known whether there were casualties.

It has also been reported that three Israeli vessels were seen offshore opposite Tyre at the time of the above-mentioned shelling.

SECURITY SITUATION DETERIORATES IN CERTAIN SECTORS

NC150655 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 15 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] The security situation has deteriorated in the commercial sector and As-Sayfi area during the past 24 hours. Intensive shelling with heavy arms was reported in the area. Heavy sniper fire was reported along the frontlines in the southern suburb of the capital. Clashes broke out at night between At-Tahwitah and At-Tayyunah, accompanied by tank fire from Hurj al-Kufuri. The shelling eased at dawn, but the situation remains tense.

An armed clash broke out near the Cola traffic circle between Fatah and the DPFLP, in which five persons were killed. The clashes extended to other areas.

An armed clash broke out in Al-Baddawi refugee camp. Several people were wounded.

In southern Lebanon, Israeli artillery shelled Al-'Ayshiyah area, while the Israeli Air Force flew over the area. Israeli gunboats were sighted opposite Ar-Rashidiyah, Tyre and Ra's al-'Ayn. Israeli planes also flew over Dayr Mimas at low altitude. A time bomb was found and defused near the Al-Hamra' Theater in Tyre.

PRESIDENTS AL-ASAD, SARKIS COMMENT ON TALKS

JN142032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Their Excellencies President Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis held a closed meeting at 1800 today in the Presidential Palace. The talks included a review of the situation in the Arab area and issues of common interest to Syria and Lebanon. Prior to the closed meeting, Their Excellencies Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis made statements to the radio, television and press correspondents, Asked about the hopes he is pinning on this meeting, His Excellency President Sarkis made the following statement:

[Sarkis--begin recording] It is natural for me to visit my brother President Hafiz al-Asad from time to time. The circumstances through which the area is passing at present make these meetings more beneficial. God willing, these meetings will have noteworthy benefits.

We will review with the brother president affairs that concern the Arab area in general, affairs that concern Lebanon and Syria and the fraternal bonds between the two countries--bonds that are the result of the neighborliness, common history and brotherhood between the Lebanese and Syrian peoples. We realize that what is in the interest of one of the two countries is in the interest of the other. The good or, God forbid, the evil that befalls one country affects the other. We are determined to be in full control of matters, seeking to prevent the enemy from spoiling these good fraternal relations.

God willing, the present discussions will be like previous discussions held in an atmosphere of total trust and total fraternal frankness. At a time when the course of history and events are accelerating, we are dutybound to expeditiously repulse these challenges. I am fully confident that the discussions we begin now with brother President Hafiz al-Asad will be for the good of Syria, Lebanon, the peoples in the two countries, and the entire Arab family. [end recording]

President Hafiz al-Asad was then asked about this meeting, particularly since all eyes are focused on the Syrian initiative in Lebanon. His excellency the president replied:

[Al-Asad--begin recording] I am extremely happy to meet with brother President Ilyas Sarkis and to welcome him to Damascus, affirming that he will find Syria, as he has always done, the country that stands in support of fraternal Lebanon--like a sincere brother regardless of the efforts and sacrifices. We appreciate the difficult circumstances through which President Ilyas Sarkis and the Lebanese Government are passing. For our part, we will do our best and we will cooperate as much as we can to overcome the difficulties caused by these circumstances. The objective that Syria has set for itself, since the beginning of what is known as the civil war in Lebanon, will remain firm. This objective is summarized in helping to end the civil war, safeguarding the Lebanese state and aiding the legitimate authority in Lebanon. No other events, no matter how painful, will be able to change Syria's stand and firmness because these events are less important than the main objective which Syria has set for itself and which I summarized a short while ago.

We hope all the brothers in Lebanon will rally around the legitimate authority because it is the only practical and possible way that can lead to the establishment of a state in which the Lebanese people can live in security, liberty and peace of mind.

Just as in all previous meetings, our meeting today will be filled with an atmosphere of brotherhood. We will study in detail subjects pertaining to the area in general, and to Lebanon, and Lebanon and Syria in particular. Our sentiments and hearts are with fraternal Lebanon.

KHADDAM ON ARAB ISSUES, RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

JN150701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 May 79 JN

[Report on interview granted by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to a correspondent for the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING--date and place not given]

[Text] Beirut--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty have wrecked all the peace efforts that were exerted to reach a just and lasting peace in the area. Khaddam added that they also substantially violate all the UN resolutions. Therefore, the treaty's provisions and the U.S. military undertaking with Israel constitute a step toward disrupting the situation in the area, rather than a step toward achieving peace.

In an interview published in the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING, conducted by the magazine's correspondent in Morocco, Khaddam said that if this treaty is a step toward peace, as is being claimed by the Americans, As-Sadat and the Israelis, why then are the Americans supplying the Israelis with the most sophisticated weapons, worth millions of dollars? Khaddam asserted that what has taken place is hostile to the peace process. He also emphasized that any solution for the Middle East conflict must be based on the principles that were charted by the Arabs during their numerous conferences. These principles defined the foundations for a just and lasting solution, based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return, to determine their future and to build their independent state in Palestine. Khaddam said any settlement not based on these foundations cannot be termed a settlement.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: As an Arab nation, we desire a just and lasting peace in the area. However, all preludes to date have failed to indicate that there is a just and lasting peace, because the treaty constitutes a dangerous turning point in the area against peace, the Arabs and their rights.

Khaddam asserted that the natural venue and organization to discuss the Middle East situation is the United Nations. He said: We are committed to international law and to the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine issue and to the issue of the occupation of the other Arab lands. On the unity work between fraternal Syria and Iraq, Khaddam said: The unity between the two fraternal countries is a great pan-Arab step. For many years this step has been and continues to be the most important and tremendous work in the Arab arena. Khaddam asserted that there are no difficulties obstructing the achievement of the unity between Syria and Iraq. He said: We and our brothers in Iraq are currently discussing the best formulas for realizing party unity and for reaching a constitutional format to unify the two countries. On Syrian-Soviet relations, Khaddam said that the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are firm relations based on friendship and mutual respect. Khaddam added: Our relations are good. This is to be expected because, as is known, the Soviet Union backs the just Arab struggle against the Zionist entity.

As for what has been reiterated about U.S. aid to Syria, Khaddam said: Syria is an independent and sovereign state and does not link its political stand to aid, either large or small, from any country. He added that the United States has played an evil role in stabbing the Arabs, striking against Arab rights, liquidating the Palestine issue, entrenching the Israeli aggression and in supplying Israel with all tools of destruction and intimidation used against children, women, the elderly and Arab citizens generally.

He added: The Americans are quite wrong if they believe that either a handful of millions of dollars or all the U.S. money available could change Syria's political course. This is because it is a patriotic course, based on the Arab nation's interests and principles. Further, the suspension, increase or decrease of this aid cannot affect our relations with the United States. These relations are linked to our general political course and to our pan-Arab objectives and interests, and not to any aid, no matter how large.

On the declaration of the so-called "statelet of Free Lebanon" by lackey Sa'd Haddad, Khaddam said: There is nothing new in Haddad's action. He is a tool in the hands of the Israelis. All he has done is entrenched the de facto Israeli occupation of a portion of Lebanese land. Therefore, struggle against Sa'd Haddad is an integrated part or our struggle against Israel. He asserted that Haddad's treason is a natural result of the As-Sadat-Begin treaty. He added: We cannot view Haddad's treason as unrelated to that treaty.

Khaddam said: Syria is committed to preserving Lebanon's unity. He who attempts to establish sectarian statelets in Lebanon should be well aware that he will face the Lebanese people, the Arab nation and those who are seeking Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, he added.

AHMAD INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

JN121124 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 12 May--Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has affirmed that the pact of aggression, falsely called the "peace agreement" between the Egyptian regime and Israel, is a harbinger of war in the area and an explosive factor that pushes the situation once again toward the brink of war. This pact, he said, will meet every resistance from us until it falls just as the Baghdad Pact fell.

In an interview with the Paris-based AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: In our resistance to pressure and to the Zionist occupation and its allies, we take into consideration all possibilities. We are ready to face all possibilities. The minister affirmed that Syria's resistance embodies all Arab aspirations and sentiments. In waging the battle of dignity, Syria is doing so in accordance with the will and support of the whole Arab nation.

The Syrian information minister praised the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. He said that these resolutions were extremely important and effective in blockading and isolating the As-Sadat regime. This, he said, will help the Arabs in fortifying their homeland against the conspiracy and affording greater support to the Egyptian nationalist movement in its struggle to crush and liquidate the As-Sadat regime. On the possibility of adopting similar resolutions against the United States in its capacity as the main architect of the Begin-As-Sadat agreement, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: The Baghdad conference has asserted the victory of the free Arab will and its ability to resist all outside pressure. The conference also asserted that the Arabs will deal with foreign countries on the basis of a very clear principle; namely, their closeness to the just Arab cause.

Referring to U.S. threats, the Syrian information minister said: The successive U.S. threats are part of the pressure exerted by the United States in Israel's interest and continued occupation of Arab territory. We the Arabs, he stressed, have rejected and are rejecting any pressure. We are against anything that harms the Arab national interests. We are not afraid of any pressure and will not heed false calls.

The minister continued: Neither the United States, nor anyone else, is in a position to overthrow a regime that enjoys the confidence of the people and embodies their aspirations. Neither the United States, nor anyone else, is in a position to protect any regime in the world that is hostile to its people and disavows their aspirations.

Asked about the possibility of reconvening the Geneva conference as a compromise solution to the resumption of the peace efforts in the region, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: International political efforts before As-Sadat's visit to Israel and Egypt's move to the enemy trench were inclined toward a Geneva conference to implement the UN resolutions. However, the As-Sadat visit and its consequences have blocked the way to the conference. The minister added: In order to reconsider Geneva or any other conference, it is essential first to remove the obstacle that blocked the political efforts toward peace in the Middle East.

Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad reaffirmed that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through a general Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories,and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to determine their own destiny and to establish an independent national state on Palestinian soil.

Regarding the unity process between fraternal Syria and Iraq, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that unity action is proceeding as planned by the meetings of the joint higher political committee. He said: We are studying, as a single working team, the appropriate constitutional formula for unity, taking into consideration all past unity attempts in the Arab world. We are also studying the best possible means to reunify the party. We are satisfied with the steps we have taken so far and are optimistic about the future.

Regarding the situation in fraternal Lebanon and the declaration by agent Sa'd Haddad of the so-called Free Lebanon state, the information minister said: Israel is actually occupying southern Lebanon; Sa'd Haddad is just a facade. The Syrian minister affirmed that Syria supports every move that strengthens the Lebanese Government and helps this government establish its authority throughout Lebanon to preserve the country's unity and territorial integrity.

Asked about a Syrian-Lebanese summit, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: Contacts between us and our Lebanese brothers are continuing. When the two sides see the benefit of convening a meeting at any level, then they will undoubtedly hold such a meeting. Asked about his visit to Iran, during which he conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's message to the Iranian national leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: The Iranian revolution is an important positive factor in strengthening the just Arab cause. We believe that the establishment of close ties between all the Arabs and this revolution will be beneficial to the Arab and Iranian peoples.

ALGERIA

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING NIGER PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD142320 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the friendship and working visit to Algeria by President Seyni Kountche, the following Algerian-Niger joint statement has been published:

At the invitation of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, His Excellency Lt Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and president of the State of Niger paid a friendly and working visit to Algeria between 13 and 14 May 1979.

Talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding reflecting ties of fraternity and accord and genuine neighborliness. On the Niger side, Maj Moumouni Djermakoye, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Mai Maigana, minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry, took part in the talks; while on the Algerian side the talks were attended by Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

The talks between the two sides enabled them to deeply study the close relations of cooperation between Algeria and Niger whose basis stems from the deep-rooted friendship and solidarity and from the same conviction about the aims of peace, freedom and justice in the African Continent and in the world.

These talks also enabled the two sides to exchange views about the international situation, particularly in the African Continent. The two sides affirmed the identity of their stands on the bilateral level. The two sides examined with interest the results of their cooperation in the economic, trade, technical and cultural sectors and agreed to give this cooperation further impetus with a view to promoting and strengthening it further. Toward this end they took all the necessary steps so that this cooperation would strengthen the bonds of fraternity and neighborliness between the Algerian people and the people of Niger. In this connection the two sides agreed that the session of the joint Algerian-Niger commission be convened in the autumn of 1979 at the latest.

On the regional level, the two sides expressed anew their adherence to the policy of regional consultations and expressed their great interest in continuing the international meetings among the heads of the states adjacent to the Sahara. The analysis of the international situation, particulary in the African Continent, made it possible for a wide and fruitful exchange of views between the two sides. The two sides showed great interest in the recent grave developments witnessed by South Africa. The two sides condemn all the maneuvers of the regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury aimed at maintaining the regime of domination and exploitation based on racism and racial discrimination. While warning certain coutries which are still helping these regimes, thereby violating the resolutions of the international community, the two sides condemn the so-called elections organized by the two racist administrations in both Namibia and Zimbabwe and consider their results void.

The two sides affirm their support for and firm solidarity with the national liberation struggle being waged by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization and the Patriotic Front, which are their legitimate and sole representatives.

The two sides expressed their determination to exert every effort to hasten comprehensive and effective decolonization from our continent in accordance with the OAU and UN Charters.

The two sides studied with special interest the very grave situation in Western Sahara and consider that the problem of the decolonization of the Western Sahara must be achieved through a political solution, and this solution cannot be just and durable unless it implies an honest and immediate implementation of the rights of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions.

The two sides note with satisfaction the desire of Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front to conduct negotiations in order to determine the fate of the Western Sahara. The two sides salute every effort being made in search for a true solution to the question of the Western Sahara. In this connection they affirm their confidence in the ability of the OAU and the international organizations to meet the aspirations of the oppressed peoples to freedom, independence and dignity.

On studying the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their extreme concern over the tension which prevails in the region anew following the signing of the separate peace agreement by Egypt. The two sides affirm that no solution can be achieved in the Middle East without the total meeting of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the return of all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

The two sides undertook to continue the fruitful dialog and fraternal consultations on the regional and international levels so that they could contribute to lessen the tension and to establish peace and cooperation among peoples.

The two sides affirmed their total support for the policy of nonalinement, and in this connection they agreed to make every effort to secure the total success of the forthcoming meetings of this movement.

Lt Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and president of the State of Niger, expressed his gratitude to President Chadli Bendjedid for the fraternal welcome accorded to him and to the accompanying delegation. Lt Col Seyni Kountche extended an invitation to Chadli Bendjedid to visit Niger. This invitation has been accepted and its date will be fixed later.

HEAD OF PLO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD141317 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Mr Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, arrived in Algiers today. He will have talks with Algerian officials.

Qaddumi Press Conference

LD150002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] An important Palestinian delegation has arrived in Algiers today, led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

In the VIP lounge at Dar al-Beyda Airport Qaddumi spoke to the press. He defined the aim of his visit to Algeria by saying: [begin recording]

[Qaddumi] We have been continually accustomed to come to our sister country Algeria--the second homeland--to talk to our brothers and discuss all issues of interest to the Palestinian people and to our common causes, and to exchange views with our brothers.

[Question] We learned a short while ago, about 1230, that the terrorist Menahem Begin told the ambassador of the Washington administration in Tel Aviv that he will strike and act with strength to strike the Palestinian camps. What is the resistance answer to this?

[Qaddumi] These are not his first nor his last statements. He has been striking these camps for a long time as well as the Lebanese forces in the south. We are answering these inside the occupied territories through our strugglers there. Therefore this is not strange about the Nazi regime and the fascist-Israeli [word indistinct]. In fact, what it is carrying out is clear proof that the agreement of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty is not a treaty of peace but a treaty of war, and that the United States of America is also supporting the machinery of war in the region and is supplying them with all the equipment and all the resources to stir up wars, whether they are local or confined for a limited period. We will resist all these challenges with strength and firmness, and we will continue with our strikes inside the occupied territory. The revolution will not cease; the revolution is continuing.

LIBYA

EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS NEAR BORDER REPORTED

LD141399 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] It was announced in the Egyptian capital today that the Egyptian Armed Forces stationed at the Libyan borders began military maneuvers this morning in the area of Sidi al-Barrani.

It is recalled that an enemy military delegation consisting of the chief of staff and chief of intelligence is now visiting the Egyptian capital, in addition to an American military delegation. According to observers, the talks among the three military delegations included discussions of launching aggression against Libya.

AT-TURAYKI PROPOSES FORCE TO DEFEND MUSLIM DIGNITY

LD120945 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Fez, 12 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, affirmed that the time is ripe for reaching a true practical solution which guarantees the full liberation of Jerusalem.

Dr at-Turayki, who was talking to the press yesterday in Fez, said that the liberation of Jerusalem is an Islamic duty which concerns all Muslims in the world.

He said that the Jamahiriyah has suggested the formation of a military force to defend the Muslims and their dignity. He pointed out that Muslims are subjected to wars of mass eradication in different parts of the world, particularly in Palestine and occupied Jerusalem.

The foreign secretary pointed out that if a Zionist person or a person from the countries of big military pacts is arrested, the world turns upside down, while not a finger is lifted in the face of eradication campaigns against Muslims. Should seriously think of this suggestion. [sentence as received]

He affirmed the importance and the necessity of this suggestion in the present world.

On the other hand, he affirmed that there is no trusteeship over the Palestinian people and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. He said that the conference has condemned the defeated Egyptian president because he held negotiations with the enemy on behalf of the Palestinians without possessing any right to do so. He said that the expulsion of Egypt from the Islamic conference and all its international organizations and associations is a reaction from the Islamic nation to the capitulatory Egyptian policy.

With regard to Sudan's stand, the foreign secretary pointed out that Sudan affirmed in a joint communique with the Jamahiriyah last week its support for Baghdad's summit resolutions and its condemnation of the capitulatory solutions with the enemy and its stand with the Palestinian people and their just cause. With regard to the suspension of Egypt's membership in the Organization of African Unity, OAU, and the non-alignment movement, the foreign secretary said that the subject will be presented before the two organizations, because Egypt had violated their resolutions and became an ally to the Zionist enemy. He also affirmed in his statement that the Jamahiriyah was the first voice to announce after the kilometre-101 meeting that As-Sadat is a traitor and surrenderer,[as received] but the Arabs laughed and said that this is because of personal disagreements between the two countries, but the time has proved the farsightedness of the Great First of September Revolution towards the Egyptian president and his regime which (?implemented) the national treason according to a precise [word indistinct] at the time we said that the agreement will lead to the Arab nation and the Islamic nation to disaster.

The foreign secretary said that disagreement between the Great First of September Revolution and the defeated Egyptian regime is about the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people which we decided to fully support, but the defeated Egyptian president decided to sell out their cause and to give it up to the Zionists. He affirmed that the Arabs have one choice: either to be with or against the enemy.

He pointed out that the Baghdad summit was a turning point and a (?radical) change in Arab policy, affirming that the [words indistinct] by some Arab countries have proved a failure, but the unity of objective is the foundation. He elaborated by saying that the means (?used) in the past to deal with the Arab cause proved failure.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM NYERERE ON UGANDA

JN141601 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 14 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 May--President Ja'far Numayri received Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, who conveyed to him a written message from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The message explains the situation in Uganda and the circumstances of the incursion of the Tanzanian forces into Ugandan territory. The message affirms that these forces have no desire to remain in Uganda, that their stay depends on the return of stability, and that they are prepared to withdraw as soon as the situation in Uganda is stable.

The message refers to the circumstances of the inception of the Ugandan National Liberation Front and the rule played by the front as a national movement whose objective is the establishment of a patriotic government in Uganda. In his message the Tanzanian president denies that this was a religious war or a crusade or that it had specific sectarian aims. Citing proof for this he says that the majority of those who were fighting for the anti-Amin joint forces were themselves Muslims. President Nyerere emphasizes in his message that Tanzania did not receive any material or military support from abroad, but that it sponsored the campaign and shouldered the responsibility for its consequences on its own.

In his written message to President Numayri, the Tanzanian president says that the war launched by the joint Ugandan-Tanzanian forces against Idi Amin was a reaction resulting from the invasion by Amin and his forces into Tanzania and their killing innocent inhabitants of the towns and villages occupied by Amin's forces.

In his message President Nyerere expresses his confidence in President Numayri's wisdom and understanding and the belief that President Numayri is capable of dealing with all the issues connected with the situation in Uganda in view of the great wisdom he has been known for as OAU chairman and as president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan--a state which enjoys political influence in both the Arab and African worlds and firm relations with the Islamic world--and can make them understand all the facts and negative aspects of what happened recently in Uganda.

During his meeting with the Tanzanian foreign minister, and after receiving President Nyerere's message, President Numayri expressed his satisfaction with the message's contents, especially since it dealt with the situation in Uganda--a matter in which he was interested and which had occupied his mind--and in view of the fact that he was anxious to receive a message from President Nyerere in particular so that he could be reassured about the neighboring sister country, Uganda.

President Numayri asked the Tanzanian foreign minister to convey to President Nyerere a message to this effect.

TUNISIA

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD121452 Tunis TAP in English 1354 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 12 (TAP)--Somarendra Kundun, Indian foreign minister, arrived late Friday in Tunis on a 3-day official visit.

The Indian guest will hold during his stay talks with Tunisian officials on the possibility of developing bilateral cultural and economic cooperation, as well as an exchange of views on the international situation.

BOMB EXPLODES IN TIBERIAS, KILLS TWO

TA141511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[Text] A sabotage charge exploded 2 hours ago in Tiberias in the center of the new market. Two people were killed and 37 wounded, most not critically. Four of the wounded are in critical condition.

The explosion occurred on Hagalil Street in Tiberias next to a bus station. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports that all the wounded were evacuated from the market within 15 minutes. They were taken to the Poriah hospital in eight ambulances. A military helicopter transferred five wounded to the Rambam hospital in Haifa.

BEGIN REAFFIRMS POLICY AGAINST TERRORISTS

TA141048 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 May 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosel Harif]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, who yesterday met with Prime Minister Begin in the latter's office in Jerusalem for a talk on the situation in Lebanon, was again told that Israel will continue to strike at terrorist concentrations, and will give them no respite.

This issue arose in the course of the talk, which was called for by the United States, in view of the tension between UNIFIL and Israel which has increased in the wake of an IPG unit's penetration into UN-controlled territory in its pursuit of terrorists.

Also present at yesterday's meeting were Foreign Minister Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman.

The prime minister rejected UN complaints, contending that the Israeli actions were prompted by the right of self-defense.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS FLIGHT FROM UNIFIL-CONTROLLED AREAS

TA141315 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 May 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Bat-'Ami HaMizrahi]

[Text] Passengers and drivers arriving at the good fence report that thousands of citizens have in the last few days escaped UNIFIL-controlled areas, particularly from the area under the control of the Irish regiment, from the township of Tibnin and from the villages of Shaqra, Bra'shit, Majdal Siom and Qabrikha. The citizens have been fleeing northward and head for Tyre and Beirut as well as the enclaves, especially the areas of ('Anata), Bint Jubayl and Marj 'Uyun.

They report that UNIFIL is unable to maintain control of the situation, the terrorists are acting as though it were their territory and this endangers the peace of the villages and makes a confrontation, which will be dangerous for all, more imminent. Many delegations from townships and villages under UNIFIL control met with Major Haddad yesterday to express their support and loyalty. The delegations complained strongly about UNIFIL, claiming that it cannot control the area and that instead of acting against the terrorists, it is acting against the population.

One of the dignitaries from the large Shi'ite village of Shaqra, Muhammad ('Asur), talked with correspondents near the good fence. He said: "The United Nations has imposed night curfew on us and this has been going on for about a year, and yet nobody is taking any action against the terrorists."

Major Haddad said that he would not object to the UNIFIL presence, provided that it is effective in blocking the terrorists. He called on the inhabitants not to leave their villages because if they do so they will ultimately be serving the terrorists' goals.

RABIN SUGGESTS POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO LEBANESE PROBLEM

TA111740 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 May 79 p 3 Supplement TA

[Yitzhaq Rabin commentary: "Chances for a Reasonable Solution"]

[Text] This weeks appeal by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to start peace negotiations between the two countries roused speculations on its significance, both in Israel and overseas.

Perhaps, Begin's statement was an exercise in public relations meant to demonstrate Israel's readiness to continue peace negotiations in other areas of the Arab-Israel conflict. However, his declaration caused interest to focus on the problems in the Israeli-Syrian-Lebanese area. We are witnesses in this area to several developments which should be examined carefully:

Syria is isolated today following the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, whose implementation has already begun. There is no doubt that the peace process begun between Egypt and Israel weakens Syria to a large extent and reduces its freedom for military and political maneuvering. After almost 2 years of direct Syrian military involvement in Lebanon it can be summed up as a total failure: The Syrian military goal has not been achieved in Lebanon. Today, Lebanon is far from the political solution desired by Sryia and, perhaps, even more remote than at the beginning of this Syrian involvement. Once again, it has been proven that military involvement by one Arab country in another Arab country is doomed to failure. The independent Christian factor in central Lebanon, led by Pierre al-Jumayyil and Camille Sham'un, has recently been strengthened. The murderous Syrian attempt to shell the Christian strongholds in Beirut heavily and intermittently has also failed. The Christian force bravely repelled the Syrian attacks and the Syrians had to stop them.

The policy of Israeli Governments--both previous and present--according to which means of self-defense were supplied to the Christians, has proven itself in the inability of the Syrians to defeat the Christian force militarily. The reinforcement of the Christian enclaves in southern Lebanon following the Al-Litani operation and the establishment of UNIFIL have also harmed Syria's credibility and capability to impose its political will on the area of southern Lebanon. Syria's involvement in southern Lebanon has become Damascus' miniature "Vietnam." Therefore, one should not wonder about recent rumors from Lebanon. This would be done if a political solution were found which would enable the Damascus regime to disentangle itself with dignity from the entanglement it has gotten itself into.

The withdrawal of all the other Arab countries participating in the pan-Arab Deterrent Forces further sharpens the monopoly of Syria's involvement in Lebanon. There are indications that the main independent Christian force--which has gained security from its resistance to the Syrians and has recently been strengthened both militarily and economically--is also ready to start thinking in terms of political solution. And this time, not like 2 years ago, it will be from a position of power.

The Syrian failure, the strengthening of the Christian force and Israel's freedom of action--which increased following the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt--create new possibilities in the Syrian-Lebanese-Israeli constellation. The United States fervently wishes to incorporate Syria in the political negotiations. From the U.S. point of view, a change in Syria's policy will constitute some sort of achievement in guaranteeing the current regime in Saudi Arabia. Syria's incorporation into the political negotiations process, with U.S. sponsorship, can turn into a magnificent U.S. victory in the interpower struggle over invluence in the Middle East.

This new reality theoretically creates two political directions which have been hinted at the last few days:

--Chances of a deal according to which Israel will give in to the Syrians in Lebanon at the expense of the Christians. In this case, Syria will agree to alter its positions and join the political negotiations alongside Egypt.

--A completely opposite possibility: exploiting Syria's weakness on the one hand and the power of Israel and the Christian force on the other to reach a political solution in Lebanon. This solution will enable the creation of an undivided and independent Lebanon where the life desired by the Christians will be guaranteed. Of course, the condition for such a situation is the withdrawal of Syria from Lebanon.

The first possibility described is very unlikely. Israel will not abandon the Christians and will not annul its commitments to them. It is also very doubtful whether Syria could divert its declared policy in such a significant way in the near future. Without a change in the present Syrian regime there is no chance for such a diversion. Therefore, I think that rumors of this are unfounded.

On the other hand, it seems to me that the possibility of exploiting the failure of Syria's involvement in Lebanon, the widening of Israel's freedom of action and the strengthening of the Christian forces to move toward a reasonable political solution are gradually increasing.

I do not think there is room for peace negotiations between Lebanon and Israel. However, it seems to me that there is a reasonable possibility to develop direct and indirect Israeli-Christian initiatives for political negotiations with Syria to solve the problem of Lebanon during the coming year.

Of course, such negotiations must initially be conducted secretly. The United States will have to be incorporated as a factor connecting all the parties involved in Lebanon. Perhaps, the Syrians will soon be ready for a political solution to the problem of Lebanon. This solution will allow them to extricate themselves from their miserable involvement in the land of cedars with some dignity.

BEGIN PROPOSES CALLING CITY 'JERUSALEM, D.C.'

TA141557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Prime Minister Menaham Begin spoke today on the decision of the Fez conference regarding Jerusalem. Reacting to the decision, Mr Begin suggests adding the letters DC to the name Jerusalem, that is to say, David's Capital [last two words in English] as in the American capital, Washington, D.C. Our political correspondent reports some of the prime minister's remarks. [Begin recording]

[Begin--in English} As far as I remember, the capital city of the United States is called Washington, D.C., and D.C. stands for District of Columbia. Now we shall go in the future and call Jerusalem: Jerusalem, D.C., but D.C. in connection with Jerusalem means David's Capital. [applause and laughter]

[Unidentified correspondent] The prime minister's reaction to the Fez conference was received with stormy applause by members of B'nai B'rith. Jerusalem, D.C., is like Washington, D.C.--Jerusalem, David's Capital.

Mr Begin explains to the audience the developing peace process and reveals that Israeli Navy ships will cross the Suez Canal close to the date of his meeting with As-Sadat, 27 May. On the same day, Egyptian and Israeli soldiers who had been wounded will meet in Al-'Arish, shake hands and will say: No more war. Mr Begin goes on to predict the future:

[Begin--in English] I suggested in our parliament that the Lebanese Government meet with the Israeli Government. They do not have any territorial claims on the land of Israel; we do not have any claims on Lebanon. We can sign a peace treaty, the second peace treaty in the Middle East, in no time, after a day or two of talks. In God's good time we shall have peace with Jordan and with Syria.

Ladies and Gentlemen, so we laid the cornerstone for real peace in the Middle East between us and all our neighbors around. [end recording]

MA'ARIV CRITICIZES VANCE PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

TA111708 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 May 79 p 13 TA

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Musings of Cyrus Vance"]

[Excerpts] It should be noted that $35 million were not cut off the U.S. economic aid to Israel, as had been suggested by a congressman to Secretary of State Vance.

The U.S. House subcommittee approved the entire sum the administration wished to extend to Israel and to Egypt but when, during his testimony before the committee, Cyrus Vance was asked whether it wouldn't be advisable to cut from the aid the $35 million Israel is spending on new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, the secretary of state did not reject this senseless proposal flatly. Cyrus Vance replied: "I'll have to think about it."

Last week, when asked about new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, President Carter expressed reservations about the steps by the Government of Israel, but hastened to add it should be kept in mind that Israel is a sovereign country. However, when the secretary of state discussed the aid, he deemed it proper to hint about certain limitations in context with that sovereignty.

Even though the U.S. secretary of state avoided using the aid stick to exert pressure on the Government of Israel, the remark about his readiness to ponder or contemplate the proposal had in it more than a hint to the Government of Israel.

Israel's debt to the United States now totals about $4.6 billion which is 35 percent of Israel's annual GNP. Treasury experts calculated that by 1983 Israel's debts to the United States will amount to about $11.2 billion.

The year 1983 will be quite meaningful. It is the year preceding 1984, when the transition period in Judaea and Samaria ends. That year will witness the results of the autonomy, in which the United States is actively participating.

As long as the United States lets Israel think it should take into consideration the counsel of a friendly country that helps it with such generous aid, the burden of the debt is not that heavy. But when the U.S. Secretary of State begins musing aloud about cuts in the aid to Israel as "punishment" for expenditures not approved by the United States--every cent added to our national debt to the United States becomes well nigh unbearable.

The United States is fully entitled to make mistakes in its policy on settlements, Lebanon and the autonomy. That is its sovereign right. But as soon as it starts hinting that it is liable to use its aid to us to change the policy of the Government of Israel, it is shackling the freedom of action of a friendly sovereign state.

So far, the United States has told Arab countries that it is unable to force its will on Israel, it being a sovereign country. But Vance's announcement about contemplating a cut in aid to Israel constitutes an invitation for Arab pressure on the United States, likely to encumber the forthcoming complex and delicate negotiations about the autonomy.

Cyrus Vance received his share of compliments from the prime minister. He is known for his integrity, and in his reply he may have only given expression to the erroneous view now making the rounds in the United States that dollars are likely to make a change in the position of the Government of Israel. That view has been fortified by the distorted show of the U.S. grant for the construction of airfields in the Negev, which made it appear that the U.S. had thereby bought the peace from Israel. The congressman who put the question to Vance was certain that by cutting $35 million off the aid, Israel could be "punished" and forced to accept the "American solution." The U.S. secretary of state has not yet adopted this position. He is only willing to ponder it, hoping that the musing will effect a change in the settlement policy.

Cyrus Vance is about to come to Jerusalem in the next few days. This will happen in the midst of the "Al-'Arish festival" and the joint Begin-As-Sadat flight via Lod-Cairo-Beersheba.

Cyrus Vance' musings musn't be swept under the carpet that will be rolled out on his arrival. On the contrary, he must be persuaded to publicly disown such a musing, which is liable to lead to a conclusion that the greater Israel's debt to the United States, the less will be its sovereign ability to decide its fate.

After all, we are now discussing with the Americans the self-administration we are going to grant to the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; not the self-administration the Americans ought to be granting to us.

DETAILS OF 14 MAY AUTONOMY COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

TA142022 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[Text] The 11-minister committee appointed to determine Israel's position in the negotiations on the autonomy with Egypt held a 3-hour meeting today. Ministers Dayan, Burg and Nisim spoke at the meeting. The committee will hold its last meeting on Thursday to determine Israel's opening position on the negotiations to start in Beersheba on Friday, 25 May. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports on the meeting:

The ministers speaking today did not express reservations on the prime minister's plan, but referred to it from their point of view. The source of authority: The prime minister thinks that the source was determined in the Camp David accords where there is reference to the withdrawal of the military government and not to its abolition.

That is to say: The source of authority remains Israel. This is the opinion of the foreign minister. Dayan's position: There is no need at this stage of the negotiations to go into details. However, Israel's interests on the issue of state lands and freedom of settlement should be guaranteed.

After the meeting, Minister Burg told me: The NRP's position is well covered in the plan submitted by the prime minister. However, attention should be paid to some tactical and technical points which are missing. Dr Burb demands a clear-cut definition of the Israeli source of authority, control over the water sources and state land and Israeli status to the Jewish settlements in the boundaries of the autonomy. This position is almost identical to that of Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon.

In fact, the discussion must be completed this week. The prime minister will depart for Britain next Tuesday. Prior to his departure, the committee's decision will be submitted both to the Cabinet plenum and the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee. On Thursday, 'Ezer Weizman will submit the position of the defense establishment, which is substantially different on many points from the prime minister's position.

The defense minister is of the opinion that any differences which might undermine the negotiations should be cast aside. Today's meeting was held in a peaceful atmosphere. However, the committee's next meeting entails explosive aspects.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS

TA141733 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The Israeli-Egyptian joint military committee resumed its discussions in Al-'Arish today. The committee's civil subcommittees decided that the Al-'Arish fishermen will continue their work in Sabkhat al-Bardawil. However, no commitment has been undertaken regarding Israel's ability to buy the fish. Other issues discussed today: demarcation of the borders, telephone lines, water sources, banking services and so on. Our correspondent Gad Baker phones us from Al-'Arish:

[Begin recording] The discussions of the joint military committee have become routine. The members of the subcommittee met to hear details on their agenda and then started work. Today they dealt with civil issues, including: construction, property, agriculture, finance, ceremonies and so forth. The different systems of the town are gradually being transferred to the Egyptians: The telephone lines which will replace the Israeli line on 25 May--according to Egypt's request--the water pumps, the banking system dealing with problems of exchange and so on.

Work in the field started yesterday, the new borders are being demarcated by joint teams. Egyptian soldiers and civilians are enthusiastically building an officers club on the same site where a club existed prior to 1967. In the revived airport of Al-'Arish, Egyptian uniforms are drying on the lines.

The local mayor, (Hajj Ahmad Tanjir), came to the conference hall at the civil administration in order to meet the representatives of the Egyptian administration. I came to talk business, he said, and refused to elaborate. At the opening meeting, attended by journalists, the schedule for the committee's work was reviewed. The Egyptian chairman, Sayf ad-Din, as he has done in all previous meetings, made a point of pointing out the esteem and confidence everybody feels toward President as-Sadat.

As is known, President as-Sadat will arrive here a day earlier. It was reported today that the president will spend the night on board the presidential yacht on which he will arrive. Presumably, no appropriate place was found for the Egyptian president. [end recording]

GAZA CIVIL SERVANTS THREATEN TO INCREASE SANCTIONS

TA150819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[Text] The 200 employees of the civilian administration in Gaza and southern Sinai have decided to increase sanctions, and from this morning they will no longer cooperate in the transfer of the civilian offices in Al-'Arish to the Egyptians. They say that they decided this after it was made plain to them that the director of the Ministry of Defense is not acting as he promised to solve their problems. Our correspondent comments that if the employees carry out their threat, the meetings of the coordination committees and subcommittees, which were planned for tomorrow, may be affected.

BEGIN DELAYS APPROVAL OF DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

TA141225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 May 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman, HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Text] In the Cabinet meeting yesterday Prime Minister Begin held up formal approval of the appointment of a number of Israeli representatives abroad, including ambassadors to Britain, France and Canada.

The committee of ministers responsible for the appointment of Israeli representatives in the foreign service yesterday made its recommendations to the Cabinet after a drawn out appointment process in two Foreign Ministry committees under Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover.

According to the HA'ARETZ correspondent, efforts were made during the two committees' deliberations by political elements in the Likud and the NRP to bring people close to the two parties into the foreign service. Against the background of the work carried out by the committees, complaints were voiced by Likud elements, expressing doubt as to the loyalty of some of Israel's overseas representatives to the Likud government and its views. These attempts at intervention met with Foreign Ministry indignation. According to an agreement between the workers' committee and the ministry administration, 14 out of 80 new appointees are to be non-ministry staff.

When the Foreign Ministry appointments committee completed its work, an appointments list was drawn up and submitted to the ministerial committee concerned for approval. The committee approved the decisions of the appointments committees, and Foreign Minister Dayan brought the new appointments to the Cabinet for formal approval.

As a general rule, Cabinet approval is obtained without any delay, the normal role of the Cabinet plenum being to endorse the decisions of ministerial appointment committees. Yesterday, however, Cabinet members were astonished to hear Mr Begin's reaction to the new appointment proposals. He asked the confirmation to be delayed, saying he wishes to become more familiar with the nature of the candidates, to read their curriculum vitae and the arguments of the appointment committees.

Mr Begin did not speak explicitly about the object of the investigations he means to hold, but in the wake of his remarks there was a brief Cabinet debate, clearly demonstrating that the subject preoccupying the prime minister and his ministers is the extent to which ambassadors and other designated officials are politically loyal.

Mr Dayan pointed out to the prime minister that the candidates have undergone the standard inquiries and mentioned Mr Matalon, who is a Likud liberal, chosen for the Israeli ambassadorship to Uruguay. Mr Begin admitted that he had not heard his name mentioned. Mention was also made of Mr Ya'aqov Nuhushtan, Herut, chosen for the post of Israeli minister in Washington. The foreign minister admitted, however, that there is a problem concerning the adaptation of Foreign Ministry representatives abroad to the views of the present government. He recalled that an Alinement man was recently invited to address the staff of one of the Israeli embassies on the autonomy plan, expressing his strong objections to it.

In the course of the debate, NRP ministers claimed that their party is not adequately represented by the Israeli diplomatic corps. The foreign minister remarked that he can hardly be suspected of discriminating against the religious sector, since his office is "full of religious people."

Among the new appointments which have been suspended are: Messrs Me'ir Rosenne (Israeli ambassador-designate to Paris); Shlomo Argov (London ambassador-designate) Avraham Qidron who was to leave London for Canberra; Yesha'yahu 'Anog who is ambassador-designate to Canada; Yo'el Sar, Paris minister; and dozens of people named for positions of various rank at Israeli embassies abroad.

Mr Begin remarked that he wants Me'ir Rosenne to carry on as legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry. Begin pointed out Mr Rosenne's expertise in the autonomy negotiations and the need for his services with a view to the contacts with Egypt and the United States on the matter to begin in less than a month's time.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent remarks that Rosenne has been in his present job for 8 years and it has already been decided to replace him by Dr Ruth Lapidot of the Hebrew university. There has been talk of exchanging Mordekhay Gazit, currently Israeli ambassador in Paris. If Begin insists on his intention to postpone Rosenne's departure for Paris, efforts will be made to nominate someone else for the intervening period.

Ministers told the HA'ARETZ correspondent after the meeting that there is no doubt that the motives for Begin's wish to delay the appointments is mainly political, even though he did not say so explicitly.

NEW MOSHAV ESTABLISHED IN GAZA STRIP HAZANI DISTRICT

TA111532 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 11 May 79 p 4 TA

[Excerpt] Twelve families of the young generation of the religious settlements in the 'Azata District will settle in moshav Gadid in the Hazani District in the Gaza Strip. They were accepted to the nucleus in a festive ceremony attended by Minister of Interior and Police Dr Yosef Burg, the IDF commander in the Gaza Strip, leaders of the Hapo'el Hamizrahi [religious workers' movement], many guests and the families of the settlers.

The ceremony was conducted by Mr Hayim Nedivi, the secretary of the Hapo'el Hamizrahi Moshavim Union. He said that this nucleus will settle the fourth moshav to be established in the Hazani District in the Gaza Strip. The union secretary said that this district may include six moshavim and a rural center which will belong to the Hapo'el Hamizrahi Moshavim Union.

HA'ARETZ CONDEMNS SETTLERS FOR ILLEGAL ACTIONS

TA111620 Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 May 79 p 14 TA

[Yehuda Litani commentary: "Vigilantes Upon You, the West Bank!"]

[Excerpt] The struggle over the autonomy (or actually against the autonomy) is only a symptom which was manifested by the recent struggles of law-breaking settlers. They claim that all their actions are meant to prevent the closing off of roads to the settlements, whereas the Arab demonstrators claim that today they protest against the autonomy plan. The settlers, the Gush Emunim members and the young Arab demonstrators believe that they are fighting each other over future control in the area.

The settlers decided to bare their teeth, even if this involves violations of the law (they were convinced long ago that their truth is above the law, and thus violation of the law is not linked with any mental difficulties for them). In view of such provocative actions by the settlers, there is no doubt that the demonstrations and violations of public order by the West Bank youngsters will soon become graver and may eventually include the use of firearms.

The third side in thisstrange triangle is the military government, which so far has stood powerless in the face of pressures within the Israeli Cabinet not to punish the settlers (it may be assumed that those pressures dismayed the defense minister, but he was not firm enough in opposing them). Finally the first signs can now be seen that the military government and the police are beginning to clarify previous incidents. One Qiryat Arba' resident was arrested on suspicion of having sawed off vines on Ja'bara Hill, and another member of that settlement was arrested on suspicion of having fired during the demonstration by youths in Halhul.

This, however, is only the beginning, and a very modest beginning at that. The settlers will continue violating the law and openly disregarding it, unless the military government reacts strongly and firmly. Due to lack of space, other instances of violation of the law by settlers have been left unmentioned here (like the stoning of a house by settlers in a village neighboring on 'Ofra and the shattering of all its windows). Settlers from Neve Tzuf, Qiryat Arba' and 'Ofra will continue open violations of the law, unless their actions are stopped by the security arm, which should begin by investigating their past actions.

Most Cabinet members oppose the activities of Gush Emunim members, particularly their recent transgressions of the law. Only a minority is willing to back every act in which Gush Emunim or settlers are involved (Sharon, Hammer and Landau). But, strangely enough, settlers and Gush Emunim members seem to receive backing for practically all their exploits, even actions that are explicitly against the law and cause considerable harm not only to Arab inhabitants but, chiefly to the State of Israel and to its image.

AL-QUDS LAUDS PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN COORDINATION

JN121908 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 10 May 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The Stage of Joint Work"]

[Text] Mahmud 'Abbas, a prominent Palestinian leader and member of the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Amman, has said that the stage of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog has ended and that a new stage of joint work has begun so as to carry out the agreements which have been reached during past fraternal discussions.

The joint work referred to here is clear and defined. It is related to all issues of the occupied territories, whether of a political, economic or any other nature. The Jordanian and Palestinian sides proved to be equal to the task by bridging differences and then deciding to work together in the fields where agreement was achieved.

As is well known, the occupied territories have been and will continue to be subjected during the coming months to further pressure and temptations which will lead to more chaos. There is no safety valve to safeguard against such developments except effective Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. This coordination has been proven by the results reached by the Jordanian and Palestinian sides regarding agreement on joint action.

It is obvious that this joint action must reflect directly on the occupied territories. It must have a tangible effect in order to strengthen our national unity to the point where no one will defect from this unity. This can only be achieved in two ways: First, coordination must continue between the brothers in and outside the occupied territories; and, second, coordination must continue among the Palestinians inside the occupied lands without outbiddings and without public statements which contradict what is said behind closed doors. The interests of the homeland are above limited aims and personal interests.

All of us inside and outside the occupied territories must stand up to the fateful events facing our cause.

DELEGATION OF WEST BANK MAYORS VISITS USSR

TA150646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 May 79 TA

[Text] A delegation of West Bank residents, including Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, has met Soviet newsmen in Leningrad. Khalaf told the newsmen that the Palestinians were grateful to the Soviet Union for what he called its firm position on the Middle East settlement. The TASS news agency quoted Khalaf as saying: Soviet foreign policy confirmed Moscow's position as a true friend and ally of the Arab people.

Meanwhile, the military government on the West Bank is looking into the precise circumstances of the West Bank delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. It appears that the mayors of Ramallah and Halhul received permission to attend a conference in Basle. The military government wants to determine whether their visit to Russia violates official regulations.

GAZA NOTABLES REJECT MAYOR'S PROPOSED PALESTINIAN STATE

TA141036 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 May 79 TA

[Text] A number of Gaza Strip dignitaries reject the proposal of Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa to establish a Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip only. One of them, head of the cirtus growers' organization in the Gaza Strip, said the mayor's declarations are superfluous and will in no way benefit the Palestinian people.

Our correspondent reminds us that Ash-Shawwa said in a press interview that he urges the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and that he suggests that it maintain direct economic relations with Jordan and the West Bank.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH IRANIAN JEWS

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon representatives of Iranian Jews met the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, in Qom. At this meeting a representative of Iranian Jews, expressing his gratitude for the new opportunity given to them to meet the imam, congratulated the imam and the heroic Iranian nation on the victory of the great Iranian Islamic revolution and once again expressed their regret at and aversion to the plots of international Zionism. In reply, Imam Khomeyni expressed his thanks for their efforts and cooperation in bringing the Iranian Islamic revolution to fruition and stated that Islam has always defended the rights of religious minorities and has supported them.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR END TO UNNECESSARY SPENDING

LD141812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic today called on all ministries, state organizations and enterprises and public service institutions--in order to prevent the continuation of the unwarranted expenditures practiced in the past at the expense of the public treasury, which is unacceptable to the nation--to adopt short-term measures to pave the ground for fundamental changes in the country's administrative system. The circular stresses that the measures should be implemented in such a way as to--in addition to safeguarding the rights of government employees and other sections of society, who are in fact the paymasters of the government apparatus--make the people contribute to government expenditures willingly and with confidence and interest, and to make it possible for the people to obtain the necessary and effective services from their agents, namely the government employees.

The government circular requires all responsible officials to make maximum use of office space and to vacate buildings which are in excess of their needs; to drop office decoration and showy projects; to rescind contracts for services that government employees are themselves able to perform; to make economies in fuel, light, water and use of government cars; to safeguard and maintain office equipment and machinery in offices, workshops and factories; to observe the laws, regulations and codes governing government purchases and transactions in every respect; to insure that employees and executive organs implement the country's development projects in the interests of the nation and public treasury; to prevent the wheeling and dealing practiced in the past with regard to land purchases for development projects; to stop buying newspapers and other such publications for private reading in government offices; and to stop publishing brochures which usually have no readership and which are a heavy burden on the budget.

JUSTICE MINISTER ADDRESSES JUDGES ON COURTS, SENTENCES

LD141954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] At a gathering of judges of the judiciary, Minister of Justice Asadollah Mobashsheri said: Since 7 April the judges of the judiciary have taken no part in the drafting and issuing of verdicts or in the investigation of dossiers of accused persons. However, since the establishment of revolutionary courts we have been intending to look carefully into the dossiers of the criminals and accused persons, with the cooperation of the judges of the judiciary, and to let innocent persons continue to live and serve society without fear or anxiety.

Speaking at a gathering of a number of judges of the judiciary, the minister of justice added: At the present time we are engaged in study and discussions with the judicial authorities and judges of the judiciary, in order to secure their cooperation with the revolutionary courts, and in this connection we have obtained good results. We are hopeful that in advancing the revolution and hastening sincere cooperation on the part of the judges there will be more progress in implementing the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The minister of justice added: As regards the orders of the Imam Khomeyni concerning the (?definition) of the penalties of really criminal individuals responsible for killing, assault, wounding and torture resulting in death, other real wrongdoers are not to be immune from punishment but should receive punishment appropriate to the extent of the type and enormity of the crimes and accusations. No complainant will lose his right to justice.

TEHRAN ATTACKS NEWSPAPERS FOR 'DISTORTION'

LD112246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is very unfortunate that agents of aliens and their policies and servants in Iran have been taking advantage of the present freedom of the press, even more than our people have managed to do. Zionists and imperialists whose newspapers were paying lip service to the former regime until yesterday, have now suddenly changed color and are supporting the revolution. Obviously, this was not done in a genuine and honest manner, rather through lies, slanders, distortion and undermining.

These so-called newspapers, headed by AYANDEGAN and AHANGAR, REYGHAM-E EMRUZ and Tehran MOSAVVAB, as the poet Sa'di said: "have raced the horse of audacity on the course of denigration" to the utmost; these papers have labeled every liberal individual. They have distorted facts and true events to such an extent that anyone reading their articles would feel he is either living in hell or under the reign of the satanic regime.

No free man is immune from their poisonous slanders. Looking through their pages, one would see that social facts and the victories and fundamental works accomplished after the revolution have been presented in a distorted manner. The greater number of workers finding jobs, the louder their clamor about the so-called prevalent unemployment; the more everyone shows revolutionary good will in their own sphere of work and responsibility, the more they are the target of accusation and slander.

Let us have a look at AYANDEGAN. Was it not this very paper that until yesterday kept heaping praise on the former regime? Was it not this very same paper that wasa tool in the hand of the Daryush Homayun [former publisher of the paper and information minister] and his clique? Was it not AYANDEGAN that used to be known as the stanchest supporter of the regime? Yet this paper does not have the courage to print the name of its publisher. This is a paper erected on an endowment plot, that is, a plot of land belonging to the deprived people. The paper's printing machinery has been financed by Zionists.

It is with such peculiarities that such a paper has been fighting the revolution and every revolutionary action in an organized and orderly manner from the very inception of our revolution.

As stated by Imam Khomeyni through his office, we differentiate between Muslim and faithful workers and employees of these papers and their publishers and editors.

Tehran Comments on AYANDEGAN

LD121934 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 12 May devotes the first 12 minutes of its newscast to reports and comments about the AYANDEGAN newspaper. It first carries a few statements by religious leaders supporting Khomeyni in banning AYANDEGAN and telling the people not to read it. Then the radio reports: "The religious community of Tehran, in an announcement with 109 signatures, also condemns the spreading of poison by AYANDEGAN for the sake of creating disunity among the revolutionary people and the spiritual leadership. After referring to the insult that the newspaper AYANDEGAN recently made concerning the spiritual leaders in order to please the colonialists, the statement says: The Muslim nation, which has given tens of thousands of martyrs for the sake of the Islamic revolution, and following the instructions of the great source of imitation [in Islam religious leaders are marja' or examples to the people]--the illustrious leader, the agent of the imam [the hidden imam in whose absence the religious leaders guide the people]-- His Great Eminence Khomeyni, rejects these sorts of newspapers and abstains from reading them. But, we are also mindful of the fact that we do not have any conflict with the principle of the freedom of the press. However, we are strongly against attempting to confuse people's minds, making false accusations and insults which cause disunity and putting weapons into the hands of the antirevolutionaries which would give them the opportunity to indulge in their activities which, God forbid, would be harmful to our Islamic revolution. We condemn any treachery but we are fully conscious that the aims of some of the writers are quite different from the aims of the employees and noble writers who are faithful to the revolution and the dear workers of the newspaper. Every true work and freely given assistance of the press which, during the difficult days of the revolution was provided by the workers, employees and the responsible and dedicated writers who cooperated with the revolution, will not be forgotten. At the end of this announcement, the noble people of Iran are requested that now that those in charge of AYANDEGAN have decided to cease the publication of this paper, to maintain their calm and thus foil the expansionists' designs."

Then an announcement of Ayatollah Rabbani is read which says that following Khomeyni he, too, will refrain from reading AYANDEGAN and warns other newspapers to refrain from publishing false information. Then the announcement of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda concerning AYANDEGAN is read. The past history of AYANDEGAN, which was taken over by Daryoush Homayoon during the reign of the shah is given.

At the end of the long account about the past history of AYANDEGAN the radio reports: "The Ministry of Information and Propaganda has stated concerning the documents that the newspaper claims to possess: These documents are summaries of some announcements of the Forqan group which are also known by the public. But reports that Dr Ali Shari'ati and Ayatollah Motahhari had a conflict of opinion and that the Forqan group supports the views of Dr Ali Shari'ati, was only made to suppress the ideas of Dr Shari'ati and cause doubt and misunderstanding in the minds of the public.

KEYHAN Printers Seek Purge

LD141430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Workers and staff of the daily newspaper KEYHAN staged a strike and sit-in yesterday in protest at the actions of a group attached to the editorial team of that newspaper regarding the publication of the contents of the newspaper AYANDEGAN in KEYHAN. After their strike, the KEYHAN workers published a statement which reads as follows:

We, the staff of KEYHAN newspaper, hereby inform all the dear compatriots that because of protests at the publication of the contents of AYANDEGAN in KEYHAN, which was printed by a number of writers attached to the writer's team in yesterday's issue, and which led to a 3-hour strike at KEYHAN, unfortunately the 13 May issue was published a little late. We hereby apologize to the Muslim Iranian people and the exalted leader, Imam Khomeyni. At the end of this statement, the KEYHAN workers asked that the elements attached to the KEYHAN editorial team be purged.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON PRESS FREEDOM

LD141138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Republic Party today issued a statement expressing regret at the contents of a statement published by the Association for the Defense of the Freedom of the Press regarding the newspapers AYANDEGAN and PEYGHAM-E EMRUZ. The statement said that these who issued this statement have under the cover of defending the freedom of the press, attempted to impose the worst form of censorship on the people who have brought freedom to all, including the press. The statement points out that the Islamic Republic Party regards it necessary to warn all those people, who in the name of freedom try to revive the regime of oppression and intellectual terror in a different form, not to toy with the life of the Iranian people, and not to adopt propaganda, (?a shield) for their ominous aims and not to take lightly the pure blood that has been shed for the sake of freedom, for this is an unforgivable crime in the eyes of the Iranian nation.

AYATOLLAH SAYS NEWSPAPERS HAVE ABUSED FREEDOM OF PRESS

LD141145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Haaj Syyed 'Abdol Hoseyn Dastgheyb has published a statement about the conduct of some of the newspapers. The statement says that the brave Islamic nation, thanks to the power of faith and solidarity of all strata of society, was able to pull down the palace of oppression and topple the Pahlavi regime. If journalists and news reporters whose task in the past was lying, fabrication, distorting facts and dissemination of falsehood and contempt for right and for the righteous--if they wish to maintain the same path and conduct, they will face the wrath of the nation. Unfortunately some of the newspapers like AYANDEGAN and PEYGHAM-E EMRUZ have abused the freedom of the press and have for this reason been denounced by the imam and have invoked the anger of the nation. I too, will refuse to read newspapers like this. Of course, the account of the writers' team and of the committed Muslim workers is quite different, and the Muslims ought to avoid annoying the staff, and the nation's anger in this respect ought to be a lesson for the rest of the press.

TEHRAN REAFFIRMS ANTI-ZIONIST STAND

LD132000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Israeli newspapers are still commenting on the execution of Habib Elqanian who was put to death in Tehran last week for the crime of spying for that country. YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported in today's issue that two more Jewish merchants and one engineer have been arrested in Iran and are awaiting trial. The Israeli radio said that the arrested engineer was responsible for the Tehran Jewish community's properties. MA'ARIV reported that Elqanian owns a lot of capital in Israel. Elqanian's execution for the crime of spying for Israel invoked severe criticism from the political and religious leaders of this country. In a statement, the Government of Israel described his execution as a violation of human rights and said that the relationship of a Jew with Israeli Zionism cannot be regarded treason.

The ringleaders of international Zionism are still engaged in expressing regret over the execution of Elqanian. The more clamorous this propaganda barrage becomes, the more it convinces the Iranian nation over the validity of its diagnosis, for it finds out more than before that this alien spy was of great value to his overlords. The Israeli press wrote that Elqanian's link with Israeli Zionism cannot be regarded treason, as if it has yet not believed in the major revolution of the Iranian nation as being against Zionism and Eastern and Western imperialism. It is just as well that the (?dull-witted) Zionism hears the Iranian revolution's anti-Zionist stand in very clear terms. The Iranian nation shall continue its clear path with firmness and determination and the Iranian patriotic Jews will also accompany their compatriots along this path.

KHORRAMSHAHR QUIET AFTER 13 MAY UNREST; BAZAAR CLOSED

LD141125 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the conflicts which took place in Khorramshahr yesterday afternoon and which led to a number of people being injured and others taken hostage, the city was calm last night.

Ayatollah Mohammad Taher Khaqani this morning told PARS in Khorramshar: The anti-revolutionary elements, conscious of the critical position of Khorramshahr, are trying to foment differences between the various groups in this city and to cause conflicts. Ayatollah Shobeyr Khaqani emphasized that the people of Khuzestan should have a deep understanding of the present conditions in the country and should avoid any show of unnecessary emotion and useless tension and should not allow opportunist elements to penetrate the concentrated ranks of the people.

He emphatically asked the government to act on the punishment of those who are causing sedition and damage to the unity of the Iranian nation. According to latest reports, the people who had been taken hostage in the conflict have been freed.

The bazaar in Khorramshahr closed this morning and groups of people assembling in front of the office of the city governor demended an investigation into yesterday's events and punishment for those responsible. The governor general of Khuzestan also left for Khorramshahr today to investigate yesterday's events there.

GOVERNORS GENERAL TO DISCUSS PURGES, RETRIEVAL OF ARMS

LD141152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The conference of the governors general of the country will start tomorrow in Tehran with a speech by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. The problems which have been included in the agenda of the conference are: the investigation of the problems associated with unemployment, the agricultural and development needs of the provinces; and the problem of housing and construction in relation to the guidelines set forth by the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni.

At this conference, which will last 3 days, the problems related to the revolutionary committees and the list of their duties and prerogatives and also the problems related to police and gendarmerie and the prevention of the spread of narcotics will be investigated. Issues related to the military forces and the methods of handing over power to them, and also the issue of general disarmament, will be discussed. The purging of the government departments is another matter which will be raised in the conference, of which will issue a resolution at the end of its work.

FOREIGN OIL TANKERS MUST INSURE WITH IRANIAN COMPANY

LD141440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that talks are underway between the managing director of the Iran Insurance Company and the National Iranian Oil Company to implement a new program about providing insurance for Iranian oil. According to this program, all foreign oil tankers carrying Iranian oil will be required to have their cargo insured by Iran Insurance Company from the point of departure to their ports of destination.

According to previous practice, policies covering Iranian oil cargo used to be handled by foreign insurance companies, thus preventing the transfer of nearly 10 billion rials in foreign exchange to Iran. Moreover, once the plan gets underway, the Iran Insurance Company will be able to implement its plan with regard to establishment of a center providing insurance schemes throughout the country.

At any rate, once these projects are implemented, steps will be taken to stop the transfer of colossal sums of money from the country and, at the same time, bring in a considerable sum of foreign exchange.

AYATOLLAH MESHKIN THANKS GUARDS FOR ARRESTING HIS CHILDREN

LD130702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the arrest of the children of Ayatollah Meshkin whose academic and revolutionary character needs no introduction, he has written a letter to the director ofthe Central Committee as follows:

In His exalted name: Your Eminence Hojat al-Islam al-Muslimin, Mr Haj Sheykh Mohammad Reza Mahdavi, the director of the Central Committee; may your fortune last long.

After expressing my greetings, I have heard that my children have been arrested by the officials of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards. For me, it is a great pleasure to hear this news which is the first sign of the Islamic justice and government. I wish to thank the Revolutionary Guards for their attempts and troubles which they undertake in order to show their gratitude for the bounty of the revolution and the safeguarding of its gains. The oppressed nation of Iran has sacrificed its beloved ones for the sake of Islam, and now we should prove that the ideals of the martyrs of the revolution are about to be achieved. We should show in practice that in the Islamic government, contrary to other governments, personal relationship cannot prevent the execution of regulations.

I find it an honor for myself to be living in such a society and among such guards and I expect that in this matter as well as in other occasions, the original and life-giving principles of Islam be carried out. My children should be thoroughly investigated and if their guilt is proven they should be punished according to Islamic laws, because as the great Prophet of Islam, may God's benediction and praise be upon him, said: The benefits and consequences of the execution of one of his teachings and the meting out of punishment for the Islamic community is more than the falling of rain for 40 days. Your sincere brother, Ali al-Meshkin.

NIOC REPORTS ON KHUZESTAN CRUDE OIL FIGURES

LD141840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The NIOC has announced that average crude oil production from the Khuzestan oil region and the offshore oilfields 4-11 May amounted to 4.1 million barrels daily, of which 3.4 million barrels daily were exported. Over the period the average crude oil delivery to the Abadan, Tehran, Shiraz and Tabriz refineries amounted to 870,000 barrels daily, of which 320,000 barrels daily has been exported as oil products after meeting local demand.

KASHAM PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TENDERS RESIGNATION

LD131208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the public prosecutor of Kasham revolutionary Islamic court tendered his resignation today. Yesterday he issued a statement on the interference of uninformed individuals in the affairs of revolutionary courts.

AHVAZ CITY TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES STOP WORK

LD121246 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, Ahvaz city transport employees today abandoned their work on the grounds that their pay demands of last year had not been met. The managing director of Ahvaz city transport said that owing to a shortage of funds, the company is unable to make the required payments.

1,000 UNEMPLOYED TABRIZ STUDENTS REQUEST MILITARY SERVICE

LD121252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Some 1,000 unemployed Tabriz University graduates and postgraduates held a meeting beginning in the early hours of this morning opposite the Tabriz barracks, and then held a march through the city's thoroughfares.

The marchers then staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the eastern Azerbayjan Governorate General and issued a resolution. In their resolution they demanded that within the next 2 days all the university's graduates and postgraduates eligible for military service should be drafted. After the reading of the resolution by the participants at the meeting, Major Safavi, in a speech on behalf of the Tabriz battalion, said: The overall decisions on drafting you are being made in Tehran and we are awaiting orders. He added: According to the latest report we have received, the date for drafting all those who are eligible for military service is to be announced from 15 May onward on the radio, television and in the press.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS, TRIALS, EXECUTIONS

Mass Trial in Kerman

LD141435 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] In its second session yesterday, Kerman's Islamic Revolutionary Court continued the trial accused of attacking the great mosque in Kerman. In this session retired Brig Gen Amir Hoseyn Khanmoradi, the former chief of police of Kerman, continued his self-defense which was left unfinished in the previous session. At the head of the court's request, eyewitnesses gave evidence. The accused then resumed his self-defense and denied the charges. Then the prosecutor issued a bill of indictment and requested the identification and punishment of all the agents taking part in and organizing this disgraceful event. After the prosecutor's account, accused No 3, retired Col Mohammad Jalal Mohamed, took the stand and started his self-defense.

14 'Counterrevolutionaries' Arrested

LD131218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with instructions issued by the Islamic public prosecutor of Iran, Hadavi, 14 counterrevolutionary elements were arrested by Revolutionary Guards in Genaveh. It is reported that these elements, arrested on charges of smuggling Pahlavi regime collaborators out of the country, have been handed over to (?security forces).

Death Sentences Carried Out

LD142236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to a report just handed to my by my colleague Hushangi:

The Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court has sentenced three people to death and the sentence was carried out a few minutes ago.

The third bench of the Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court, which has been considering from this morning until midnight tonight the files of five accused charged with anti-people activities and being agents of killing defenseless and Iranian Muslims, eventually, after hours of consultation, issued its verdict on them.

According to the court's verdict, Mohammad Javad Ghaffari, retired paratroop captain, leader of the Keyhan Group in SAVAK, was declared as having waged war against God, God's messenger and the oppressed people and was sentenced to death.

Akbar 'Askari, paratroop 2d lieutenant, from the Noheb Brigade, leader of the 'Amiq Group, one of the patrol, pursuit and surveillance groups in the SAVAK's so-called Joint Countersubversion Committee, was declared as having waged war against God, God's messenger and God's people and was sentenced to death.

Qasem Javid-Mahr, 2d lieutenant, gendarmerie, convicted of killing defenseless and protesting people on 28 January 1979 in Revolution Square, formerly 24 Esfand Square, was declared a murderer and one having waged war against God and was sentenced to death.

Hamid 'Ali Moradi, son of Gholam Reza, police captain, leader of the Khorram Group, one of the patrol, pursuit and surveillance groups in the SAVAK's so-called Joint Countersubversion Committee, convicted of taking part in putting down revolutionaries, taking part in arresting guerrillas and strugglers on numerous occasions and creating fear and terror among revolutionaries, was sentenced to 10 years' corrective imprisonment and barred permanently from any government office.

Mohammad Reza Khaddam, son of 'Ali, 1st lieutenant, police, leader of the Sasan Group, one of the patrol groups of the SAVAK's Joint Countersubversion Committee, convicted of taking part in numerous arrests and creating fear and terror among strugglers, the guerrillas and their families, was sentenced to 7 years' corrective imprisonment and barred permanently from government office.

As we have already informed you, the court's death sentences against Mohammad Javad Ghaffari, Akbar 'Askari and Qasem Javid-Mehr were carried out a few minutes ago.

Former Behbahan Governor Executed

LD141336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The former governmor of Behbahan, Parviz Torabi Mar'ashi, was executed early this morning. He was charged with membership in the nucleus of an active group responsible for killing and torturing the inhabitants of Behbahan.

TEHRAN RADIO REVIEWS 13 MAY NEWSPAPERS

LD132226 Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Today's Tehran papers' headlines are devoted to the preparations of the trial of the deposed shah, returning of the 23 billion marks of the deposed shah's cash in Switzerland, termination of military contracts on purchase of weapons, increase of the price of Iran's oil in international markets and bringing into open the secret activities of the CIA and the Pentagon spies in Iran.

The afternoon paper, ETTELA'AT, writes: Deputy Minister of Interior Sdeq Tabataba'i, who is residing in Bonn at the present time, has said that the trial of the deposed shah is under preparation. Tabataba'i, who is the special envoy of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to West Germany, stressed that the Swiss officials have announced their readiness to negotiate the return of the 23 billion marks back to Iran.

The paper has also published the documents of the revolutionary courts proving that Habib Elqanian had close ties with Zionism and imperialism and that he was spying for them.

The afternoon paper, KEYHAN, writes: The Israeli papers have published the protest of Menachem Begin, the old Zionist terrorist, and other Jewish agencies dependent on Zionism. The Israeli paper DAVAR has requested the Israeli Government to start an international campaign for those who have been executed in Iran and also request the friends of the Israelis (?to give) assistance to Israel.

And, finally, KEYHAN concluded that the execution of Habib Elqanian is not against the Jewish community of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Iran has stressed that Jews and other minorities enjoy equal rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Elqanian's execution has no relation with his religion. He was executed due to his treacherous acts against the country and his assistance rendered to imperialism. The Islamic revolutionary courts had sufficient proof for the spying actions of Elqanian.

And, finally in our press review today, Tehran's papers have also published the commentary on Moscow radio in its Farsi broadcasts which said that at the same time that Begin and the Israeli parliament are protesting against the execution of a Zionist in Iran, the Israeli soldiers entered the Lebanese territory and destroyed a village to make hundreds of people homeless. This was justified from Begin's point of view.

The morning paper BAMDAD has written that the Government of Iran has announced its oil price increase to its customers. According to this decision, the price of light crude oil has increased $2.50 a barrel and the price of heavy crude has increased $2.40 per barrel.

LE MONDE: FACING UP TO ECONOMIC REALITIES

LD141031 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 May 79 p 23 LD

[Bruno DeThomas Tehran dispatch: "Iran: A Nationalist Policy Not Necessarily Disadvantageous to West"]

[Text] Tehran--Many Iranians like to compare their revolution to the 1989 revolution. "It is a political and social movement," an Esfahan University professor stressed, "but there is no economic plan." However, when a Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance official was questioned about the principles governing the first options chosen, he said that two of them are irreversible. "Our policy," he said, "will be more nationalist and more modest." A committee has been set up for the purposes of Islamization: "An Islamic bank has been set up and we will have to see what results it produces," Central Bank Governor (Moulhavi) stated.

When he was at Neauphle-le-Chateau, Ayatollah Khomeyni's economic adviser Mr Bani Sadr announced the "real nationalization of oil." The disappearance of the consortium of 14 international oil companies which, under the surface gloss of the Oil Service Company (OSCO), were continuing to exploit Iranian oil, is a symbol for this new nationalism. Dr (Mouahed), one of the directors of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) stated clearly: "There will be negotiations to finish with the past completely but there is no question of these companies having anything to do with our oil."

These companies have understood the situation and have been quick--BP and Shell being first--to sign simple purchase contracts for crude oil like common independent Japanese companies.

In London, the seat of the defunct consortium, it was at one time suggested that Iranian technicians were incapable of exceeding a production of 3 million barrels per day without foreign experts. However, we must accept the evidence: More than 4.5 million barrels were produced daily during the week of 16 April. (The only technical incident reported was the failure of the cracker at the Abadan refinery, which has a processing capacity of 35,000 barrels per day. We were assured that a simple readjustment is needed but, according to a young engineer, this cracker was cooled too quickly during the strikes and that has made it unusable for several months).

3-Year Production Program

In Ahvaz the flares are lighting up a constantly misty sky again. On the second production unit--linked to the (Asmari) and (Bangestan) deposits--278,000 barrels were apparently extracted out of a 460,000-barrel capacity. Mr Nazih, former Tehran barrister leader, thrown into the oil industry by the revolution, no longer negotiates with the international companies but with the "Islamic revolutionary council for the oil industry" which, in this city, is composed of 46 representatives of various professional groups.

The first surprise is that the Tudeh Party (communist) which claims to be powerful in the oil industry does not seem to have any member on this council. "It only has old militants at the Abadan refinery," we were told. The strike leaders who played a leading role in overthrowing the former regime apparently belong to the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq movement (Marxist-Leninist) but since the mullahs regained control their influence has been declining. They can count on less than 15 percent of the votes on the council. The others--the vast majority--are close to the religious leaders and give strong support to the ayatollah. Nonetheless the central government is still worried about the large Arab minorities in Khuzestan from whom a large number of the least qualified oil workers are drawn.

In addition to demands relating to wages or housing, the council has discussed production levels and the number of foreign experts needed in the future. A 3-year production program has been established based on an average production of 3.5 million barrels per day plus the 700,000 barrels produced daily on joint venture contracts or service contracts. The 50-50 joint ventures are, moreover, to be reexamined shortly. (The National Italian Oil Company, a branch of the Italian National Hydrocarbons Agency, independent U.S. companies and the Indian Government belong to groups having a 50-percent share. However, the ELF-Aquitaine contract on the (Siri) deposit--where extraction has been resumed--is a service agreement and should not be affected by these negotiations in the short term.)

"Such production does not require any foreign technician," the Islamic council members maintain, and they have succeeded in convincing the NIOC directors of that. However, it is accepted that 35 people will be asked to finish the exploratory drilling started before the events and to finish the plans for secondary recovery by gas injection. Several service companies (such as Schlumberger which analyzes deposit data) could resume their activities quickly.

Oil could, therefore, bring in $15 billion to $16 billion this year. If arms purchases are stopped--almost $10 billion in the past 2 years--more resources would be available for economic development.

Another sign of resurgent nationalism was the announcement 17 April by National Petrochemical Company (NPC) managing director Abbedi of forthcoming negotiations enabling Iran to buy back foreign shares in the petrochemical industry. [paragraph continues]

AMOCO's share in the Khark planning factory, Goodrich's share in ethylene production in Abadan, Cabot's share in the Ahvaz carbon black factory and Mitsubishi's share in the Bandar-e Shahpur plasticizer complex have had their day.

And of Nuclear Ambitions

However, Mr Abbedi stated that this decision did not concern Mitsui's work on an ethylene factory in Bandar-e Shahpur, having an annual capacity of 300,000 tons. The NPC director stressed that the investment ($3.3 billion dollars) was "too high for a single country." The work--85 percent completed--has nevertheless been suspended.

The situation in the other energy sectors is even less clear. Mr (Baladian), chairman of the National Iranian Gas Company (NIGC), announced 25 April that gas exports to the USSR by the IGAT-1 pipeline had reached 17 million cubic meters per day, in other words 60 percent of the level before the revolution. Moreover, the price has apparently already been raised.

However, the construction work on IGAT-2 which was to enable five European countries--including France--to receive Iranian gas from 1981 has been suspended. A fire completely destroyed company headquarters in February, which does not make it any easier to define a new policy. Western circles now say "we will have to reckon with a minimum delay of 18 months."

The construction by the Japanese of a gas-liquefaction factory to supply liquefied gas to Japan has come to a halt. However, the desire to exploit oil and gas is still one of the main objectives of the economic leaders and the oil industry workers. Although the three companies--oil, petrochemical and gas--are not merging (the two latter companies were already 100 percent subsidiaries of the NIOC) they are coordinating their policies more closely.

Nationalism and moderation are also guiding the discussions which have been going on for several weeks between the Iran Atomic Energy Organization and the government. At the beginning of April Mr (Saabi), who is responsible for the future of the nuclear industry, announced a review of the contract with Framatome for the construction of two 900-megawatt reactors because the work was still in the early stages. At that time he added that Kraftwerke Union (KWU) would complete the two 1,200-megawatt reactors constructed at Halileh near Bushehr on the gulf because they were almost finished (the first was 95 percent complete and the second 75 percent).

However, this extremely reduced nuclear program still has fierce opponents. One of them said: "Why train specialized personnel and maintain a special infrastructure for two reactors? We have more then 20 trillion cubic meters of gas reserves. That could be perfectly well used to produce electricity." The rising costs--the KWU contract which initially totaled $3.5 billion now totals $9 billion--is pushing opponents into demanding a halt in what seems to be a financial abyss. Iran has already paid KWU more than $4 billion and could therefore think the costs were already high enough. "The power stations will make a superb wheat silo or even a very beautiful mosque," a Tehran daily wrote sarcastically on 24 April, heralding the announcement that all nuclear contracts were to be canceled. Under these circumstances, what will become of the Islamic Republic's part in the EURODIF uranium enrichment plant (through a French-Iranian company Iran holds 10 percent of EURODIF's fr 1 billion capital)? The central bank governor explained: "Participation in foreign investment was aimed at giving us technology." [paragraph continues]

"They will therefore continue unless these investments prove economically or technologically uninteresting." Therefore, if the abandonment of all nuclear ambitions was confirmed, it would lead to withdrawal from EURODIF.

In other branches of industry the application of new principles--even in their infancy--is not so easy. For example, before the revolution, Mr Bani Sadr affirmed: "In the international division of labor Iran was specialized in assembly-industry multinationals, for example, we have 16 automobile-assembly plants. Imports of spare parts must be taxed: Their factories will close down of their own accord. The state will then take control of a complete chain of automobile construction."

Therefore, foreign automobile manufacturers could be expected to show some caution. Now the ban on importing automobiles and trucks announced at the end of April (to avoid capital going out of the country) had the opposite effect. The automobile industry was not built in a day. Peugot, which was planning to manufacture 304's in Iran, will not abandon its plans; Renault, which has a daily capacity of 150 vehicles, is apparently planning to expand like Iran National (Chrysler). The assembly factories still have a future. As one developer said: "To be competitive, 5 million brake discs must be produced per year. It is therefore very rare for the industry to be 100 percent integrated."

It is difficult to radically reorganize a production system in a few weeks especially when a high unemployment level (almost 30 percent of the active population) makes it vital to resume work within the old structures. It is equally difficult to break certain privileged ties overnight. The credit letters opened by oil companies for the purchase of crude oil are almost all which the Chase Manhattan and three other U.S. banks. It is these banks which benefit primarily from Iranian reserves deposited abroad. Of course the Central Bank in Tehran maintains that "that is going to change," that ways of dividing **deposits** evenly between European and U.S. banks are being studied." However, in the short term, Ayatollah Khomeyni's violent anti-American diatribes seem to be mainly an attempt to ward off the economic realities verbally.

NVOI ON 'IMPERIALIST LAMENTATIONS,' 'HOMELESS' SHAH'S DILEMMA

TA141443 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 11 May carries a commentary entitled "Imperialist Circle's Mourning Is the Pleasure and Joy of Our Nation." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: The U.S. officials and the wicked writers of the Western press attached to imperialist circles have been mourning and screaming about the legitimate and just action of executing the assassins and traitors--who have betrayed the nation and the country--after being tried and sentenced by the Islamic revolution courts. Especially U.S. administration officials, talking about human rights, have had the audacity to demand that the authorities of the Islamic Republic government abandon the trial and punishment of those who, for years on end, have violated the human rights in our country and caused so much suffering among millions of people."

After saying that "with the end of the dark domination of Iran by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi the era of U.S. officials issuing directives to Iranian authorities and demanding their implementation has ended," the commentary adds: "Today Iran is liberated not only from the enslaved regime--a regime which was under U.S. domination in all respects--but also from the domination of U.S. imperialism."

"Our country's people regard the U.S. imperialist circles' lamentations and tears over the executions of their criminal lackeys as an open and shameless interference in our country's internal affairs and strongly denounce this attitude. The Iranian nation fully approves of the trial and punishment of the people's executioners by the people's courts. Any complaints by imperialist and U.S. circles and officials, their lamentations and tears, and their tricky efforts to exploit the human rights, cannot shake our nation's firm determination to punish the ousted regime's bloodshedders, plunderers and traitors."

The commentary says: "Our country's experiences have shown that mercy for the savages of the ousted regime is tantamount to allowing the people to be persecuted and tortured; those remnants of the ousted regime who have not yet been caught by the people and the revolutionary forces are daily carrying out plots and provocations and acts of terror from their hiding places against the Iranian nation and its revolution. Such are the traitors and criminals, who are getting the punishment they deserve with the sentences passed by people's tribunals. They are evil men whose hands are soiled with the blood of thousands of most distinguished sons of the liberated and free Iranian nation.

"The blood of Iran's liberation struggle martyrs can still be seen on the walls of Iran's cities. And the filthy and bloodshedding remants of the defunct regime and the SAVAKists are, in various parts of the country and especially in Tehran, still engaged in subversive activities and in plots and murders, and are shedding the blood of innocent people. At every opportunity, these counterrevolutionary elements and enemies of the nation are getting out of their hiding places like poisonous snakes to inject their poison into and to deal blows at our nation's revolution."

The commentary goes on: "The bloody and regrettable incidents such as those which occurred in Naqadeh and Kordestan and which resulted in the death of many innocent compatriots were provoked with evil aims--they were carried out under the instructions from and in accordance with the aim of the CIA.

"The U.S. authorities, the fake defenders of human rights, close their eyes to tragedies they do not want to see. When masses of our country's innocent communities are murdered by their agents' hand they do not care about human rights. But when criminals receive the punishment they deserve for their crimes, the U.S. fake human rights defenders begin to scream. The reason is clear and obvious: U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the Iranian nation and its independence and revolution. U.S. imperialism is the primary cause of all the curses and evil that befell our country. And this being so, our country's people decided that the rejection of U.S. domination is their primary revolutionary duty and have acted accordingly."

The commentary concludes: "Our people approve of the punishment of the satanic regime's criminals, because they are fully aware that those who today are being punished for their evil aims are the former regime's evil men who directed the people's massacre. They are SAVAK's savages who hunted the people's bravest sons in the country's streets. They are the ones who, through oppression and exploitation, accumulated great wealth. They are the ones who committed countless crimes against the people and the country.

"Let the imperialists express sorrow over the execution of their dedicated agents and stooges who have committed crimes and tragedies against the people. Imperialists' mourning represents pleasure and joy for our liberated nation."

The radio then carries an untitled commentary on the shah's search for a country of residence. After saying that "even the United States, which had imposed the defunct shah's hated coup d'etat regime on our country, is refusing the shah and his family residence in the United States, although the shah has spent his life serving U.S. imperialism," the commentary adds: "The Islamic Republic's provisional government has officially announced to all states of the world that the passports of the former shah and of his family are illegal, and that any country granting the hated shah residence and taking him under it protection will be regarded as having committed an unfriendly act toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and relations between Iran and that country will be adversely affected. This warning by the Islamic Republic's provisional government has prevented the United States from openly supporting its lackey Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and from admitting him and his family into the United States. So, the homeless Mohammad Reza today cannot enter even his actual homeland--the United States--because the Americans still hope that they will find the way to infiltrate our country to recapture the interests and positions which they have lost. So the U.S. administrators want to keep their lackey Mohammad Reza somewhere which is under the domination of the United States. The Americans have a suitable country in mind for this purpose and that it Egypt, whose leader As-Sadat has undertaken to serve U.S. imperialism. Egypt's traitor President Anwar as-Sadat, at the direction of his U.S. masters and the CIA, has announced that he is prepared to give refuge to the hated shah."

The commentary goes on: "The aim of As-Sadat, who is now deprived of the Arab countries' financial and economic support, is to benefit from the traitor and murderer shah's money for solving his difficulties. However innocent and neutral the Americans might try to present themselves on this issue, the fact is that there is U.S. imperialism's hand in As-Sadat's statement that the is prepared to accept the ousted shah and his family."

The commentary then says that U.S. imperialism, which is the Iranian nation's ruthless enemy and which has lost its interests and positions in the country as a result of the Iranian nation's revolutionary victory, is now engaged in plots against the Iranian revolution, the remnants of the ousted regime and the SAVAKists for the purpose."

The commentary says: "By proposing that the hated shah reside in Egypt, U.S. imperialism has once again confirmed its enmity to the Iranian nation and its revolution and toward the Islamic Republic. Events indicate that U.S. imperialism and the CIA are still hopeful that they can restore their domination in Iran through the shah and their stooges and SAVAKists and through discord and dissent and plots. This joint plot by the United States and its hireling As-Sadat once again shows that our enemies, be they at home or abroad, are on the alert and are busy using every opportunity to deal blows at the Iranian nation's national, democratic and Islamic revolution and achievements."

The commentary concludes: "In the face of all these schemes, provocations and plots, our nation should further strengthen its ranks of strugglers and should maintain its vigilance and alertness. Our nation has condemned this joint move by U.S. imperialism and traitor As-Sadat. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has committed abominable crimes and treason against our country and our nation and should be delivered to the Iranian Government to be tried by the people's court and to receive the punishment he deserves for his crimes and treason. The hated former shah is an international criminal and is not part of the world should there be a refuge for this mass murderer and traitor."

NVOI ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTION,' SAVAKIST 'CONSPIRACIES'

TA111440 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 10 May carries a commentary entitled "Enemies of the Revolution Must Be Neutralized." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: The national and democratic forces and those who are faithfully dedicated to the Iranian nation's revolution admit that, under the current conditions, the vital issue for the nation is to strengthen the revolution and the forces dedicated to the revolution, against the enemies of the revolution and of the country's freedom and independence. As is known, these days, various people in their talks in various places refer to revolution and counterrevolution, and to the need to protect the revolution by struggling against the antirevolutionaries. In their talks these people make remarks with which both the national and democratic forces and all religious people and clergymen devoted to the revolution are familiar. These people often refer to red and black imperialist systems and their agents."

The commentary then says that "during the shah's dark regime one of the two targets of savage oppression were the national, democratic and progressive forces and the clergymen opposed to despotism," and that "the patriotic forces were either labeled as the agents of red imperialism or of black imperialism." The commentary attributes the revival of the term "black and red imperialist systems" to "SAVAKists and agents of imperialism" and says: "The agents of imperialism, the SAVAKists and the remnants of the ousted regime are the worst enemies of the Iranian revolution. These elements, and those who are trying to restrict Iran's national, Islamic and democratic revolution within the framework of their own interests, have now again clearly emerged into the open. This is a conspiracy which, if the revolution's loyal supporters and national and progressive forces and the revolution's leaders fail to see or ignore it, the revolution will be in trouble. The forces posing the greatest threat to the revolution are the remnants of the hated shah's bloodshedding regime and of the ousted ruling class, and the SAVAKists and other parasites, which want to constrain the revolution in a way that will serve their own interests. These dark antirevolutionary forces should be neutralized to prevent them from implementing their plots against the nation."

The commentary concludes: "At this revolutionary period when there is a vital need for unity and solidarity among all national, progressive and Islamic forces, no person should be allowed, in cooperation with the dark remnants of the hated shah's dark era, to create discord and dissent among the revolutionary forces, and thereby open the way to plots by the enemies of the revolution, the agents of imperialism, the SAVAKists and the remnants of the defunct regime."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "SAVAKists' Conspiracies Must Be Foiled." The commentary says that "the enemies of the revolution, including the CIA and Mohammad Reza's bloodthirsty SAVAKists, are engaged in crimes designed to deal blows at Iran's national and democratic revolution, to drown in blood the revolution's achievements and to restore the overthrown bloody dictatorship." The commentary says: "The Iranian revolution's leaders, especially His Holiness Imam Khomeyni and His Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani, have on various occasions stressed the danger posed to our nation by the SAVAKists and the enemies of the revolution. In this connection His Holiness Taleqani stated that more than 8,000 SAVAKists, in cooperation with CIA and Mossad agents, are engaged in secret activity."

The commentary adds: "The task of completly eliminating the criminal and conspiratorial SAVAK organization and punishing all its criminal officials falls upon the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic. Crushing the enemies of the revolution, eliminating all hostile centers and punishing all of the nation's executioners are tasks demanded by the Iranian nation and by the pure and immortal spirits of those martyrs who fell for the nation's freedom and independence. The fulfillment of these tasks falls upon Bazargan's revolutionary government."

The commentary also says that "SAVAKists should be hunted everywhere and uprooted from their hiding places to prevent them from dealing blows at the revolution's achievements." It says: "Many U.S. spies and CIA agents arrived in Iran during the last months--and especially during the last week--of the hated and now homeless shah's bloodshedding regime. They are now engaged in clandestine activity. All these spies and enemies should be located and sent to revolutionary tribunals for trial and punishment."

LATE REPORT: YAZDI ON GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

LD151419 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1032 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi said in an interview with PARS that since some of the provinces have problems affecting the country's borders which in turn affect the country's foreign policy, a Foreign Ministry representative should be involved in the conference of governors general regarding the issue of autonomy for the provinces. He said that the term autonomy means different things in many different contexts; sometimes it loses all meaning, or else fails to convey the intended meaning adequately. Apart from the meaning of the term, the people's demands should be considered. If it is a question of each province's handling its own affairs, then I have no objection to this.

Regarding political and economic autonomy, Dr Yazdi said that these two things are inseparable; political autonomy will be meaningless without economic autonomy. For example, the Sanandaj Council, which the government supports, can do nothing to develop and improve things without economic resources.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN: ARMS AID WELCOMED; NO NEED FOR FOREIGN TROOPS

BK131217 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 12 May 79 BK

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir, recently received a large number of elders of the Mangal tribe [words indistinct] of Paktia Province for a meeting at the Stor Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, in an address, said: Dear brothers and children, who displayed great heroism in the success of the Great Sawr Revolution for matters like [words indistinct] by the great and active leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, in membership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and ready for the revolution. Today, too, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, leads all comrades and friends belonging to the party and, as chairman of the Revolutionary Council, all the affairs of our khalqi state.

Hafizollah Amin, lomri wazir, added: Concurrent with the victory of the Great Sawr Revolution when all the affairs of the state are conducted in the interest of the people by the khalqis, and the tyrants and the parasites are being speedily done away with, the enemies of the revolution are gripped with fear and indulge in false propaganda and say that Islam is in danger. The issue of Islam and infidelity is not an issue in Afghanistan. The toiling Muslims here are proud to engage in their religious rights and high hopes in complete freedom. Infidelity is not at all an issue. In truth, not Islam but the enemy of the toiling Muslims--the tyrants--are in danger. The truth had prevailed, and the false are vanishing.

The lomri wazir added that our enemy is trying to endanger our country and our revolution. This is not the first time that such conditions are imposed on our country and on our people. When the construction of our country with our national resources began during the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan, the English resorted to intrigues. Again, when building of the country started during the reign of Amanullah Khan, the intrigues of Farangis [Westerners] resumed. Now when again real construction of the country has started, the same kind of propaganda is taking place from London. As the voice of the historical enemy of our people rises from the BBC, it is reflected by the Islamabad, Tehran and Beijing radios. We say that those of our compatriots who have been deceived and left the country can return to their beloved country and that they will be welcomed rousingly. Hundreds of families came and their arrivals continue. BBC and Islamabad, Tehran and Beijing radios rejected brotherly declaration of ours. Our enemy does not know that now is not the time of Amir Sher Ali Khan and Amanullah Khan. Now all things belong to the toilers in the country. We wrested power from those (?traitors) who had sold the country for a few gold coins as a result of a Farangi plot [words indistinct]. We have wrested power from those who sold the country by [words indistinct] and drew the Durand line [Afghan border]. We wrested power from those who dealt with the king of Iran on the wealth, welfare and freedom of the country.

In his revolutionary speech, Hafizollah Amin said now the khalqi order prevails in Afghanistan. We know that our international enemies have joined hands and [words indistinct] and fight against our people. When this did not work, they also gave arms to our enemies. When this did not work, now the soldiers of Pakistan and Iran aggress upon our beloved country.

Hafizollah Amin, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir, in conclusion of his remarks, said:

We also have friends in the world who render us every kind of assistance. They give us what we ask for. They have given us any kind of arms we have needed. But we are proud that we do not need the soldiers of our friends fighting for us. The heroic armed forces and our brave people, like their forefathers and great fathers, defend their beloved country and their cultural revolution and have taught such a lesson to the enemies of the country and our revolution as they have taught their masters and would fail them in history as their masters.

MUSLIM AFGHANS CLAIM DOWNING OF THREE SOVIET-BUILT MIG'S

BK111655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1634 GMT 11 May 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 May (AFP)--Rebel Muslim Afghans have shot down three Soviet-built MIG fighters in the eastern Afghanistan provice of Paktia, the Islamic Afghan revolution group claimed today.

The group, which opposes Kabul's Marxist regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki, said in a communique that one pilot had been shot in the leg and captured by rebels.

The MIG type was not specified, but the group said the aircraft were brought down in Woza on April 25, Pashir Ogan on May 3, and Dua Monda on May 9. All three towns are near the Pakistani border.

It was the first time that rebels said they had hit aircraft sent on bombing missions over rebel positions.

Muslim mujahidin (volunteers) say they have several anti-aircraft batteries which they either captured from government forces or obtained when soldiers deserted to join the rebel cause.

Islamic Afghan revolution leader Sayed Ahmed Gilani, exiled in Pakistan, earlier this month called on the armed forces to revolt against the Kabul regime and urged mujahidin to welcome all deserters.

Supporters have claimed "positive results" for this campaign, launched throughout Afghanistan with posters and tracts.

Rebels announced that 300 soldiers led by a captain recently joined their ranks at Woza in Paktia province, and cases of individual desertions, particularly of officers, are reported almost daily.

All rebel Muslim organisations fighting the Taraki regime regularly report violent clashes in several provinces and often simultaneously claim responsibility for the violence.

Observers noted that the fighting often seems to break out on individual decisions of tribal leaders rather than as part of a master-plan.

TARAKI VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH PAKTOONS, BALUCHIS IN PAKISTAN

BK140027 Hong Kong AFP in English 0009 GMT 14 May 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 13 May (AFP)--Afghanistan President Nur Mohammad Taraki has expressed "solidarity" with the Pakhtoon and Baluchi peoples living in Pakistan, saying that Kabul's support was based on "historical reality", Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported tonight.

In his toughest speech to date directed against Pakistan, President Taraki told the citizens of his country's troubled Pakhtia province, "Pakistan wishes that we should not support the Pakhtoons and Baluchis". But, he said, "the Pakhtoons and Baluchis" live with us in this regime.

"We have common language, common culture and even common blood", and, therefore, Afghani support was based on "historical reality", Mr Taraki asserted.

President Taraki, who has said that Afghanistan does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan, had again raised the issue of Pakhto-speaking Pakistan nationals living in the Baluchistan and northwest frontier provinces bordering Afghanistan, observers here noted.

Afghanistan has never openly spoken up for the rights of the Pakhto-speaking Pakistan nationals. Relations between the two countries were improving during the regime of President Sadar Mohammed Daud, ousted by Mr Taraki in April last year.

The Daud regime had stopped propaganda against Pakistan over a separate Pakhtoonistan province, since Pakistan regarded that as intereference in its internal affairs. The latest shift in Afghan policy, observers regarded, was an attempt to create complications in the region following indications that the left-wing regime of President Taraki is facing difficulty in overcoming internal rebellion.

He has alleged that Pakistan and Iran are supporting Afghan rebels who are fighting the communist regime in several Afghan provinces. Pakistan has repeatedly denied the charge.

INDIA

SRV'S BINH ASKS INDIA TO RECOGNIZE NEW KAMPUCHEAN REGIME

BK111633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 May 79 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese special envoy Madame Binh has urged India to recognize the new government in Kampuchea. At a news conference in New Delhi today, she said India's decision to send relief supplies to Kampuchea is in her opinion the initial step to express sympathy and understanding toward the people and the new government of that country.

Replying to a question about representation at next month's meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries, Madame Binh said no delegation from the Pol Pot regime should be admitted.

She defended Vietnam's assistance to Kampuchea on the basis of the treaty between them and said Vietnam wishes that Kampuchea is able to administer its affairs independently as early as possible.

About her country's relations with Beijing, Madame Binh accused China of concentrating half a million troops close to Vietnam's border and even threatening to teach Hanoi another lesson. She wanted India and other countries to help prevent China from pursuing what she called its hegemonistic and expansionist policies. She said there is no prospect of resolving the dispute through negotiations because of China's arrogant demands.

Madame Binh said her visit to India had brought about very good results.

PREMIER'S SPECIAL ENVOY LEAVES ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK140321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 79 BK

[Text] Mr Dinesh Singh, former external affairs minister, left this morning on a visit to the Southeast Asian countries as the prime minister's special envoy.

PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] says he will visit Singapore first. Later he will go to Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Sri Lanka. He is carrying special messages from Mr Desai to the leaders of these countries. Greater cooperation between India and the ASEAN countries, affairs of the nonalined movement and the situation in Southeast Asia are likely to figure during his discussions with the ASEAN leaders.

DESAI CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE ON NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY

BK141005 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0834 GMT 14 May 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Morarji Desai on 12 May criticized the U.S. attitude on supply of fuel for the nuclear powerplant in Tarapur but was confident India would find alternative ways and means to overcome difficulties, reports PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA]. Desai, who accused the United States of backing out of a contract to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur atomic powerplant (TAPS) following passage of certain regulations in that country, said there was enough talent in India. "We shall certainly find a way out".

Desai told workers that when the United States had built the powerstation they had promised to supply all needs of the Tarapur plant, but today we find that "the promise was not being kept." "What they have done is wrong, but what can we do about it if they break their promise?" he asked. Desai said one should not be frightened of difficulties that might arise. Instead they should be treated as opportunities. "We should not create further difficulties for ourselves but face the problems squarely and come out successful." He sought the cooperation of the employees in surmounting the present problem.

Desai, who was accompanied by Minister of State for Defence Prof Sher Singh, was received by Dr Homi N. Sethna, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Ishaq Jamkhanawala Maharashtra, minister for protocol, and others. They were taken around the establishment by K.P. Rao, TAPS station superintendent, who explained in detail the functioning of the various units in the powerstation.

Morarji Desai on Friday said "excellent work" was being done by scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in the field of atomic energy. Desai made this statement after his hour-long tour of BARC, his first since assuming office as prime minister.

Desai was briefed about activities of the BARC by Dr Sethna at a meeting attended by top scientists.

The prime minister was then taken around the BARC complex and shown the Canada India Reactor (CIRUS) and the Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratory (FIPLY) by Dr Sethna, who explained their working.

The prime minister was also shown the site where the R-5 BARC's new nuclear reactor is under construction. R-5 is the fifth reactor to be set up in the complex, in addition to Apsara, Ciru, Zerlina and Purnima.

INDIRA GANDHI TO CONTEST PARLIAMENTARY SEAT

BK150312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 May 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Gandhi, is to contest from Thanjavur Lok Sabha constituency in Tamil Nadu. This has been announced by a party spokesman in Thanjavur. PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] says that the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr Ramachandran, has welcomed this.

NEPAL

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR LAUDED AT EMBASSY FETE

BK111402 Katmandu RISING NEPAL in English 2 May 79 pp 1, 8 BK

[Text] Katmandu, May 1--Minister of Industry and Commerce Shri Bhadra Sharma has said that possibilities are considerable for greater cooperation in various fields between Nepal and the Soviet Union.

Minister Sharma was speaking at a function organised by the Soviet Embassy at the city hall here today on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Nepal-Soviet economic cooperation.

He also said that the friendly relations between the two countries were growing.

He also said that assistance from friendly countries was important for Nepal which was striving to accelerate the pace of development under the active leadership of his majesty the king.

Touching upon some of the results of the economic cooperation between the two countries in the past two decades, the industry and commerce minister pointed out that if the Janakpur cigarette factory had made the country self-sufficient in cigarette production, the Birgunj sugar factory had not only made the country self-sufficient in the related commodity but also recorded surplus production for export, which could prove to be a good source of earning foreign exchange.

He noted that the agriculture tools factory in Birgunj had been meeting to a large extent equipment requirements of the farmers.

Minister Sharma also hoped that cooperation between two countries would continue to grow in future in the fields of roads, electricity, health education and the like.

Earlier, the Soviet ambassador, Mr K.B. Udumyan, highlighted the various examples of cooperation between Nepal and the Soviet Union in the fields of education, health, transportation and others.

A photo exhibition, highlighting the various aspects of Nepal-Soviet cooperation in the past twenty years, was also held on the occasion at the city hall.

PAKISTAN

HAQ REAFFIRMS TRANSFER OF POWER TO PEOPLE

BK131314 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 May 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has urged the people to insure that, as a result of the coming elections, power is transferred to those who believed in Islam and Pakistan. He was addressing a big crowd of (Sher-Di-Jirga) Hall in (Sud) today after his arrival there to begin a tour of the interior of Baluchistan. He said the future stability and strength of the country depended on the type of leadership they elected.

The president said Pakistan was passing through a difficult phase but he was confident that no harm could come to it if the people remained firm in their loyalty to Islam and Pakistan. They should regard themselves as Muslims and Pakistanis first, and Pathans, Baluchis, Sindhis and Punjabis afterwards.

The president declared that Pakistan was created in the name of Islam and it could live and flourish only by practicing Islam. At this point the people responded by raising loud slogans of Islam Zindabad [long life]. The president said: Let this voice be heard not only in (Sud) but it should reverberate throughout Pakistan so that it becomes unmistakably clear that Pakistan is the land of Muslims and a fortress of Islam, where with the grace of Allah Islam shall reign.

Earlier, replying to an address of welcome on behalf of the people of (Sud) in the Jirga Hall, the president said it was his firm belief that Pakistan's future would be safe only when power was exercised by the people themselves. This, he said, was possible only if power was transferred to the people at the village, mohalla [community] and district levels.

The president said that was why he had been emphasizing the holding of elections to local bodies prior to general elections, and it was his assessment that the majority of the people held the same view. He said he had held talks with political leaders on this question and would hold further talks with them. He reaffirmed that the holding of elections to local bodies first would not affect the program of general elections, which would be held on the scheduled date.

Referring to the efforts of the government to speed up development of Baluchistan, the president said special attention was being given to the provision of electricity, drinking water and construction of roads.

About the food situation, the president said: By the grace of God, the country had an excellent wheat crop this year and they would have to import only a very little quantity of wheat.

Referring to the increase in the procurement price of wheat to 45 rupees per maund, the president said this had been done as an incentive to the farmers to increase production. He, however, said that the people would be getting wheat as well as atta [flour] at the same price of 45 per rupees per maund. The government would itself bear the milling charges.

Soon after his arrival in (Sud) from Quetta this morning the president visited the army and militia units. He inspected a guard of honor and expressed satisfaction at the professional training of troops. He was accompanied by the corps commander and the governor of Baluchistan, Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan, and senior army officials.

BORDER FORCES ARREST INDIAN ON 'SPY' CHARGES

BK131234 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 13 May 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 13 May (AFP)--An Indian, Banta Singh, was arrested on suspicion of being a spy by Pakistani border forces yesterday while crossing over to Pakistan at Heera Singh border post near Sahiwal, about 250 miles southwest of here, it was reported today.

He admitted to police he had come to Pakistan on an "espionage mission", the reports added.

HAQ MEETS PROMINENT LEADERS OF BALUCHISTAN

BK150056 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 79 BK

[Text] Mir Ghaus Bux Bizenjo and Sardar Ataullah Mengal called on the President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in the governor's house in Quetta this evening. The provincial governor, Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan, and the federal minister for interior and political affairs, Mr Mahmud Haroon, were also present on the occasion.

Sardar Ataullah Mengal later told newsmen that the proposed constitutional amendment was discussed. He said the question of the balance of power between the president and the prime minister also came under discussion. He said it was suggested by them that this problem be put before the elected representatives after the general elections. He said they also proposed that the question of elections to the local bodies be decided by the next duly elected Parliament. He said their meeting with the president was for 2 and 1/2 hours.

HAQ SAYS PENAL LAW TOTALLY ISLAMIC IN 6 MONTHS

BK150104 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 79 BK

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the remaining penal laws will brought in conformity with Islam over the next 3 to 6 months. He was addressing at Ziarat today a representative gathering of people from Sibi, Loralai and Ziarat. He said the implementation of laws relating to Islamic Hudoods [ordained punishment] had already begun. He emphasized that with the full introduction of Nizame-I-Islam [Islamic system] every person should become a true Muslim and utilize his influence in the family and the surrounding areas to make these people also true Muslims.

He said as far as the question of running the government was concerned, the people should elect such persons as were committed to Islam and the ideology of Pakistan and have the spirit of serving the nation and the country.